

Omer St. Germain,
Morinville, Alta.
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Change in Alberta Wheat Pool Policy (Page 10)

THE U.F.A.

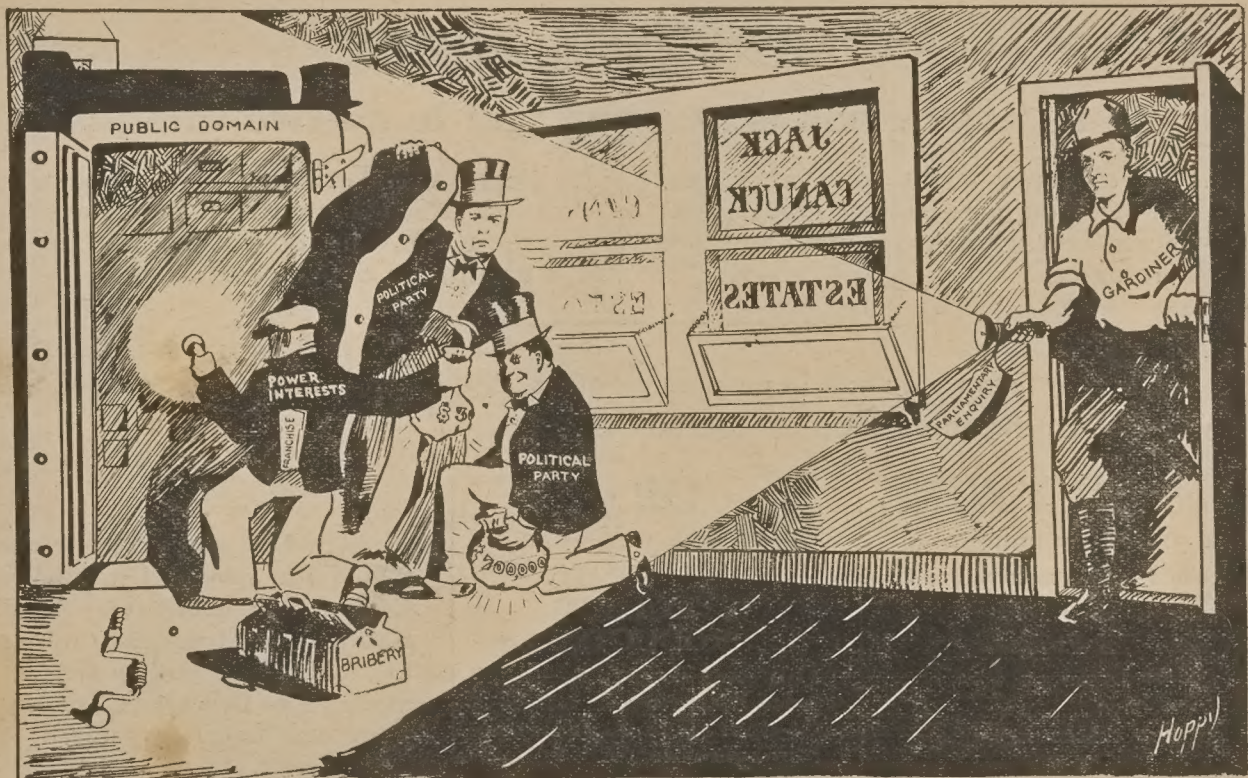
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 1st, 1931

No. 15

CAUGHT!



The Cracksman: "Here's some of the swag for each of you; and mind you show your gratitude."

(See account of Beauharnois power scandal on page 6.)

Steps Towards Economic Emancipation!

Carrying out the instructions of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., the Co-operative Committee of Your Association is

"Consolidating the Buying Power of the Farmers of Alberta"

The orders for bulk commodities placed by the various Co-operative organizations associated with the U.F.A. Central Office and by Locals of the U.F.A. already this season have aggregated several hundred thousand dollars.

FARMERS OF ALBERTA!

Your Association is assisting you to do two things:

1. Save Money Right Now, at a time when you need Every Dollar that can be saved from your meagre resources.
2. Learn the Technique of Co-operation, which is essential if we are ever to attain our objective—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

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As previously announced.
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Date of Shipment,
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Size of Order, if less than carlot,
Freight Rates,
Surpluses, etc.,

OIL

We are Agents for
"RED HEAD"
PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS.
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COAL

Arrangements practically completed for sale of Drumheller Coal of highest quality. Negotiations pending with mines in other fields. Full particulars available to Officers of Associations and Locals organized to do business.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE

204 LOUGHEED BUILDING, CALGARY

M 9686

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No. 15

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EDITORIAL

5

TRIBUTES TO THE U.F.A.

The disclosures in the investigation into the affairs of the Beauharnois power enterprise have been the principal subject of discussion in Canadian newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the past few weeks. Scarcely a day has passed without editorial reference to the matter, and the evidence that large contributions were made to party campaign funds has commanded especial attention. It has been interesting to note that in a number of papers of the most varying shades of political opinion, the method followed by the United Farmers of Alberta in carrying on their election activities has been commended, while Mr. Gardiner has received high personal tributes.

At the beginning of the inquiry the *Toronto Globe*, a Liberal newspaper, declared that Mr. Gardiner had "earned a debt of gratitude from the country" for the action which he had taken; while the *Montreal Witness*, as revelation followed revelation, joined in praise of the course which he had followed, stating that "the astute and determined Westerner, Mr. Gardiner, can safely be trusted not to allow himself to become the tool of any opposing predatory interest" to that of the Beauharnois company.

The *Globe* in a front page article, severely condemned the party system. Under that system of choosing Parliamentary representatives, it stated, "the key to the situation is the nominating conventions. Apparently the rescue from the depths to which we have fallen, when corporations seeking favors are so generally sought and accepted by party organizations, must come from the people who control, or can control, the nominations, so

that elected members may be free men when they go to Parliament. The end must come to a system by which organizations tie the hands of members and tie themselves to corporations by accepting campaign funds."

To the question "What are we going to do about it?" the *Leithbridge Herald* replies by asking another: "Why isn't it possible to cut down election expenses to the low figures that characterize the U.F.A. candidates' expenses in Alberta? Had we such a system as the U.F.A. follows, there wouldn't be any scandals as to campaign funds. The remedy is with the people. Only by voluntary service, because of belief in principles and policies, can the evil be overcome."

Pointing out that in Alberta some U.F.A. Federal members are elected with expenses far below a thousand dollars, and travel over large country districts "without any retinue of paid officials or party heelers," the *Ottawa Citizen* declares: "The contrast between the moderate election expenses of members of the U.F.A. and the fabulous sums reputed to be spent in some city constituencies is impressive. While the political parties are to blame for carrying election expenditures to such an extreme—as the million dollars taken from the Beauharnois power interests—the electorate must surely share in whatever guilt there is attached to the business."

* * *

THE FIVE-CENT BONUS

The five-cent bonus on wheat grown in the Prairie Provinces will be paid for every bushel of such wheat delivered to any licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, Premier Bennett has announced. This will insure that the bonus shall be of benefit to all prairie wheat growers, whatever the destination of their wheat may be.

* * *

"TRIUMPH OF MODERN FINANCE"

Shortly before the exposure of the story of the Beauharnois scandals, the *Financial Times* of Montreal described this power enterprise as "Another Triumph of Modern Finance and Engineering." Upon the engineering aspects of the enterprise we are not in a position to pass an opinion; but a project through which the promoters were enabled to enrich themselves to the tune of millions at the expense of the people of Canada, without being put to the trouble of investing money of their own, was undoubtedly a triumph of "Modern Finance."

* * *

There would have been no Beauharnois inquiry if the raising of the issue in Parliament had depended upon either of the political parties.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Total Value of Bulk Commodities Ordered Already Runs Into Hundreds of Thousands

Orders Placed by Co-operatives and Locals Associated with U.F.A. Central Office
—Number of Constituency Co-operatives Increases—Groups of Locals
Buy Direct Through Central Office

AS announced by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee elsewhere in this issue, orders for bulk commodities placed by the Co-operative organizations associated with the U.F.A. Central Office and by Locals of the U.F.A. have already this season reached a total running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The addition of lubricating oils and greases as commodities which may be purchased through Central Office, of which intimation was given in our last issue, has aroused widespread interest, and orders are now coming in daily for oil, as well as for binder twine, now in heavy demand. Plans for the handling of orders for coal are almost completed.

A circular from the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee describing in detail the plans for the distribution of lubricating oils and greases and paints, has been issued to all managers of Co-operatives and to secretaries of U.F.A. Locals. If additional information is desired, it may be obtained in regard to these commodities or binder twine, by letter or wire or telephone to Central Office, M9686, Calgary.

Seven Provincial constituency co-operative associations have now been organized, while organization work is proceeding but has not as yet been completed in about half a dozen others. The new co-operative is Okotoks-High River.

Wainwright Unanimous

Wainwright constituency convention on July 20th unanimously voted for organization of a co-operative, and organization will soon be effected, bringing the total to eight. The action taken is described in a letter received by the Vice-president from Walter S. Skinner, U.F.A. Director for Battle River, who has taken active and energetic steps to promote the new undertaking throughout his territory, and has met a number of Provincial constituency boards. Okotoks-High River Constituency Locals having authorized constituency organization, organization was effected on July 28th, and the board of the constituency will meet again on August 1st to arrange details and plan a campaign.

In many districts throughout the

Province, groups of Locals are coming together to arrange for the purchase of binder twine and other commodities from Central direct pending the creation of constituency or district co-operatives. Cochrane Constituency Board, meeting in Calgary on July 30th, unanimously decided to recommend to the constituent Locals that purchases of the bulk commodities should be made by them by direct contact with Central Office. Such procedure is facilitated by the proximity of most of the Locals to Calgary.

Pembina Constituency Co-operative, which organized with a membership of 11 Locals, has since added 4 more, and it is expected that the number affiliated will total 30 in the near future. In Stettler also affiliations have increased in numbers substantially during the past few weeks.

FORTHCOMING CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

FEDERAL

Acadia Convention Postponed

Owing to the prolongation of the session at Ottawa having detained Robert Gardiner, M.P., in the capital longer than had been anticipated, the Acadia U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention has been postponed from the original date, August 6th, to October 31st. Notice to this effect has been sent out by J. K. Sutherland, secretary-treasurer for the constituency association; and all delegates and members of Locals in Acadia are asked to make note of the change.

Battle River.—Federal Constituency Convention to be held at Wainwright,

August 10th and 11th. H. E. Spencer, M.P., member for the constituency, will deliver an address on the work of the Parliamentary session; and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., leader of the Labor group in Parliament; Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer; Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the U.F.A.; Russell Love, M.L.A.; W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A.; and P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., will give addresses.

PROVINCIAL

Olds.—At Trochu on Wednesday, Aug. 5th the meeting will begin at 1.30 p.m. and will be addressed by H. W. Wood, and F. S. Grisdale, M.L.A. While only

accredited delegates have the right to vote, everybody is cordially invited to attend. Every lady is requested to bring eats, as picnic dinner will be served on the grounds. Tea and coffee will be provided. Please send a full delegation and as many visitors as possible.—Wm. H. Hoppins, Secretary-Treasurer.

Didsbury.—In the Keiver Lake Pavilion, three miles north of Sunnyslope, August 6th, 1931, commencing at 11 a.m. Besides the regular routine business and any new business which may arise resolutions will be considered. Each Local is entitled to one delegate for every ten paid-up members or major portion thereof. Membership fee of the Association is 25c. per member. Please have your delegates bring credentials. N. F. Priestley, Vice-President of the U.F.A., will address the Convention on the U.F.A. Co-operative Purchasing Plan. Bring a picnic dinner.—J. S. Earle, Secretary-Treasurer.

Director Addresses Series of Meetings

During the past month Glen Storie, U.F.A. Director for North Edmonton, addressed a series of meetings at which much interest was shown in U.F.A. work. On July 7th he spoke under the auspices of the Turnip Lake U.F.W.A. at Central Hall and there was a good turn-out. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, was present and discussed the economic system and administration of the natural resources while S. A. Carson, M.L.A., spoke on Co-operation and Mr. Storie explained the U.F.A. plan of co-operative buying.

Vice-President's Meetings

Meetings to be addressed by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, have been arranged as follows: August 1st and 2nd, Coronation Constituency Convention and Sunday Service at Gooseberry Lake; August 5th, Picnic at Delia; August 6th, Didsbury U.F.A. Constituency Convention at Sunnyslope; August 9th, Clover Bar Jubilee Celebration, and August 10th, Battle River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Convention at Wainwright.

U.F.A. AND LABOR GROUPS

It is needless to say that the U.F.A. and Labor members are more advanced in their thinking than the other elements in Parliament. On the whole it is good for Parliament to have put before it the radical opinions of these men, as it must prompt the average M.P. to do more thinking than he would if he were only to hear the ordinary partisan platitudes. These U.F.A. and Labor members do a great deal of reading, and make a close study of what the economists have to offer on the questions that are most directly affecting the people today.—*Lethbridge Herald.*

MONEY MAKING

The most palatial buildings in every city are put up by three businesses, the banks, the mortgage and the insurance companies—and these three institutions produce nothing but bookkeeping.—Henry E. Spencer, M.P.

Recent Constituency Conventions

Gleichen to Circularize Locals

Approximately seventy persons, including some twenty-three delegates and visitors, attended the Annual Convention of the Gleichen U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association on July 15th, writes C. R. Hornstra. Presided over by J. H. Schmaltz, of Beiseker, the convention had as its principal speakers Norman Priestley and J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., the former giving a very comprehensive explanation of the U.F.A. plan of Co-operative purchasing, the latter reviewing the work of the last session of the Legislature. The Locals of the Association will be circularized as in regards to the U.F.A. plan of bulk purchasing, when upon hearing from them further action will be taken. An excellent spirit of determination was shown at the convention, and it is felt that much will be accomplished. The officers of the association for the ensuing year are as follows: President, J. H. Schmaltz; vice-president, Mr. Pinkerton; sec.-treas., G. C. Melendy. Directors, C. A. Phillips, C. O. Dawson, F. Daw, W. H. Schissel, Hans Mattsen and L. C. Hiatt.

In Beaver River

"Beaver River Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association held its summer meeting at Lac la Biche on July 17th. Representatives from most parts of the district, despite the weather, were present and many important matters were dealt with to the satisfaction of all. A resolution was passed expressing unbounded confidence in J. A. Delisle, ex. M.L.A., as our standard bearer. We regret that Premier Brownlee was unable to be present. Ben Olsen, our president, with the assistance of James Williams, presided.

"We wish to express our sincere thanks for the hospitality given to all present, and to meet again soon in beautiful Lac la Biche."—L. Z. Magnant, Secretary.

Okotoks Takes Action

After giving thorough consideration to the proposal to organize a U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative on the Coronation plan, the Okotoks-High River U.F.A. Constituency Association meeting at Okotoks on July 14th, decided to seek the authority of the Locals for final action. This, as announced elsewhere, has since been given.

During the course of the Convention addresses were given by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the U.F.A., who described the plan now being carried out to develop consumer co-operation throughout the Province under the auspices of the U.F.A.; by Hon. George Hoadley who gave an interesting account of Provincial affairs; and Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A.

About sixty members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and their friends attended the Convention. President H. T. Goodwin occupied the chair. It was decided that each Local should be represented at future Conventions on the basis of one delegate to every five paid-up members as shown by the records of Central Office for the year previous to that in which the Convention is held.

A vote of appreciation was tendered to the past Executive and the Convention

also expressed complete confidence in the present U.F.A. Government and our own Federal U.F.A. members.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. T. Goodwin; 1st vice-president, Mrs. H. B. MacLeod; 2nd vice-president, D. S. McIntyre. Other members of Executive are Mrs. A. J. A. Bell, Mrs. Ray Frizzel and G. H. Beattie.

Wainwright Unanimous

Thirty-nine delegates and a large number of visitors made up a larger attendance at Wainwright Provincial Constituency Convention than last year. The convention met at the Buffalo Park, Wainwright, on July 20th, and heard addresses by Hon O. L. McPherson on present economic conditions and the work of his department; by J. Russell Love, M.L.A., on the work of the past session; and by Harry Foreman, Wheat Pool delegate. Walter Skinner spoke on the co-operative purchasing plan, and keen interest was shown for this enterprise.

Harry Foreman was elected president and Mrs. Mel Johnson of Edgerton, vice-president, while the following directors were chosen: Tom Armour, Chauvin; B. C. Lees, Edgerton; Hugh Lacey, Prospect Valley; Fred Ford, Heath; William Pollard, Fabyan and James Benton, Irma.

Cochrane Favors Plan

Plans for the organization of a Co-operative Purchasing Association for the Cochrane Constituency were dealt with at the Annual Convention of the Provincial Constituency Association held at the Hood & Irvine Hall, Calgary, on July 16th, when the Convention decided to ask each Local to nominate one representative to attend a further meeting at which it is proposed to take final action. (As announced elsewhere, the Board have decided to ask their Locals to deal through Central direct for the present.)

A very thorough discussion took place upon the subject following an address by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president. The Convention revealed a very virile U.F.A. spirit in the Constituency.

After the gathering had been called to order by the President, W. A. Hunter, W. J. Church was appointed Chairman and the following committees were also appointed: Order of Business, A. Baptie, Cochrane; G. E. Church, Balzac; P. C. Lewis, Beddington; Resolutions—R. M. McCool, Crossfield; W. A. Hunter, Beddington; R. Blair, Airdrie; Credentials—W. H. Evans, Balzac; W. Pole, Airdrie; P. Burwash, Beddington.

Following the address of the president, discussion took place on resolutions, the Convention demanding that the boundaries of Cochrane Constituency be changed so as to include in the constituency a two mile strip of territory directly north of the limits of the city of Calgary which is now in the Calgary Provincial Constituency, also a four mile strip lying directly east of Balzac which is at present situated in Gleichen Constituency, thereby dividing the farming community.

An address was given during the day by the Hon. Vernor Smith, which explained the workings of the telephone system and gave reasons why the rates

under present conditions cannot be reduced. Mr. Smith stated in answer to various questions that the pay-roll of the Department had been cut to effect a saving of \$65,000 for eleven months or about 12 per cent and unless conditions improved a further reduction would be made. The Convention went on record unanimously as approving the manner in which the Telephone Department is being carried on.

In a brief but very interesting address, R. M. McCool, M.L.A., reviewed the work of the last session of the Legislature, afterwards answering questions on Provincial affairs.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. J. Church, Balzac; Vice-president, Mrs. H. Robinson, Crossfield; Secretary, W. H. Evans, Beddington; Directors, J. Fairweather, P. Swanson, A. Matheson, A. Robinson and R. Blair.

Grande Prairie Organizes

As previously announced in *The U.F.A.*, the principal business of the Annual Convention of the Grande Prairie U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was the organization of a co-operative buying Association on a Constituency basis. Adoption of important resolutions and addresses by Hugh Allen, M.L.A., President C. S. Hopkins and others formed other features of the Convention.

The Dominion Government was asked to fix a price for Canadian wheat consumed in Canada on a parity with Canadian manufactured goods sold in Canada; the Department of Education was requested to appoint an official organizer for schools to lighten the work of the regular inspector or to create another inspectorate in the north; it was urged that local farmers be given the opportunity to take out ties and sell them direct to railway companies; the Government was asked to commence work as soon as possible on side roads to provide employment for settlers; immediate consideration of the Peace River outlet was urged.

The president in his address declared that the chief cause of the present economic condition is the influence of wealth on legislation, standardization of interest and the raising of tariffs.

Mr. Poole, official of the Poultry Pool, spoke on the co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry while Mr. Allen dealt with the Legislature of the past year and with Constituency problems.

Last year's officers were all re-elected as follows: President, C. S. Hopkins; Vice-President, Mrs. I. V. Macklin; Secretary, W. J. Sawyer; Executive, S. Brewer, Elmworth; Wm. Grearson, Buffalo Lake; W. Cassir, Spirit River; J. H. Harris, Clairmont; Jack Grant, DeBolt.

Acadia Organized

Reference to the Acadia U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention recently held at Cereal, is contained in a recent issue of the *Youngstown Plaindealer*. The convention, as previously announced in *The U.F.A.*, organized a U.F.A. Co-operative Association for the Constituency on the Coronation model.

The report states that addresses were given by Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., on the work of the last session of the Legislature, by the Hon. George Johnston, speaker of the Assembly, and Charles

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Searchlight Is Turned Upon Relationships Between Big Business and the Political Parties

Case Presented by Robert Gardiner Borne Out by Parliamentary Inquiry Into Beauharnois Power Enterprise

SHEDDING light into one dark corner in the realm of politics and big business (discovered in corrupt alliance for the despoiling of the public domain) the parliamentary investigation into the Beauharnois power enterprise has brought revelations justly described by a leading newspaper as the most astounding in the modern history of Canada. The investigation was the outcome of action taken some weeks ago by Robert Gardiner, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., who moved the adjournment of the House at Ottawa to call attention to the Beauharnois scandal and, solidly supported by the Farmer and Labor groups in Parliament, pressed for an enquiry.

For weeks past the story of the progress of the investigation has commanded more extensive space in the leading newspapers of Canada than any other news whatsoever. Two to three pages a day have in many instances been devoted to the recording of the evidence. The press, irrespective of party, for the most part joined in the demand that the inquiry should be thorough, and that no political considerations should be allowed to interfere with its ruthless prosecution. To give an adequate account of the proceedings in the space at our disposal would be impossible. In this brief summary we can describe only a few of the outstanding features of the report of the investigating committee, and outline some of the most important evidence.

What Disclosures Reveal.

What do the disclosures of the investigating committee reveal? They reveal, according to the evidence of R. O. Sweezy, president of the corporation,

(a) that contributions for political purposes aggregating \$864,000 were personally distributed by him, that the total distributed was nearly a million dollars, and that Liberals and Conservatives shared in the benefactions either in Ontario, Quebec or the Dominion;

(b) that the greater part of the "slush fund," consisting of approximately \$700,000, was paid to the Liberal war chest through Senator Andrew Haydon and Senator Donat Raymond, for campaign purposes, on the eve of the last Federal general election;

(c) that \$200,000 was solicited for the Federal Conservative party, but "some difficulty" occurred, according to Mr. Sweezy, and the amount was not paid, the suggestion being made by counsel for the committee that Mr. Bennett would not accept it;

(d) that in the neighborhood of \$30,000 was paid by Mr. Sweezy to the Conservative party of Quebec, and \$6,000 to the expenses of a Conservative candidate in the Federal field;

(e) That a contribution of \$20,000, according to the committee, appears to have been made to a Mr. Cartier who acted for the Conservative party in Quebec, though it was not clear whether this was included in the \$30,000 mentioned above or not;

The Gratefulness of "Democratic Governments"

(f) Mr. Sweezy also gave evidence that he paid \$125,000 to John Aird, Junior, under the impression that it was a contribution to the funds of the Conservative party in Ontario. Mr. Aird had said, according to Mr. Sweezy's evidence, that he thought "a contribution would be in order to the Ontario Conservative party because we would probably be having a lot of dealings with the Ontario Government, and gratefulness was always considered an important factor in dealing with democratic Governments." Mr. Aird, however, denied

this, and claimed that the amount was a payment to himself personally for services in assisting Mr. Sweezy by his advice as to the best means of effecting a contract with the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission. Mr. Aird stated that he had not spoken to anybody in connection with the negotiations but obtained the money solely for "services" in showing Mr. Sweezy the right way to proceed to close the deal, and that the sum had been paid into his personal account. Upon this matter the report of the committee stated that "whether the truth lies on one side or the other, no evidence was adduced to indicate that any of the \$125,000 paid in bonds to John Aird, Junior, Toronto, reached any political organization or any person authorized to receive company funds."

An interesting sidelight upon the difference between the U.F.A. method of financing political activities, through membership dues, and that of political parties, was provided when Mr. Sweezy was on the stand. Asked whether he had contributed to the Farmers' campaign funds, he remarked, "We forgot Mr. Gardiner's party when we were giving contributions, or perhaps Mr. Gardiner forgot us."

The story of the contributions to party funds and individuals forms but a fraction of the revelations, in which a number of public men and others were involved; and to outline adequately even the major features in the evidence would be impossible in the space available. We therefore summarize, very briefly, a few of the outstanding revelations.

Evidence accepted by the committee and embodied in their report showed that Mr. Sweezy, knowing Senator Andrew Haydon to be a member of the Liberal party who collected funds, applied to the Senator's law firm in respect to the arranging of a retainer; the firm demanded a figure in "excess of \$30,000 a year," but finally it was arranged to pay \$50,000 on condition that the application was approved by the Liberal Government of that day. In the outcome the firm received \$50,000 and several further cheques. This was in addition to \$200,000

Public Ownership Is Gardiner's Objective

(By WILFRED EGGLESTON in the *Toronto Star*)

What will become of the Beauharnois project? Robert Gardiner who almost single-handed met a host of politicians and big-business men and practically wrenched the probe from indifferent or unwilling hands, believes this gigantic private-ownership venture will wind up as a public utility. It was in the cause of public ownership that he demanded the inquiry. . . . In an interview . . . the former member for Acadia said that in his opinion the only course remaining for the Federal Government would be the rescinding of the famous order-in-council, the refusal to sanction plans now before the Department of Public Works, the taking over of the project, the granting of compensation for the public which now held the shares of the company, and the operation of the whole project by the Federal Government as a public utility. Mr. Gardiner does not believe that Quebec's zeal for private ownership creates an insurmountable obstacle.

paid to Senator Haydon for the Liberal party. Amazingly heavy fees to law firms whose members were reputed to have influence with the administration were paid in numerous cases.

The Phantom Company.

As amazing as the evidence concerning campaign funds was the story of Senator McDougald's connection with the enterprise, both prior to and subsequent to his appointment to the Senate, and of the record of R. A. C. Henry, now vice-president of Beauharnois, and formerly Deputy Minister of Railways. It was shown that these two persons were associated with a dummy company, "The Sterling Industrial Corporation, Ltd.," incorporated in 1924. This company filed an application with the Dominion Government for the right to divert water from the St. Lawrence River through a scheme similar to the Beauharnois undertaking. The incorporators were Senator Haydon, known as organizer for the Liberal party, his law partner, J. P. Ebbs, and three stenographers. The application was refused by the Minister of Public Works, and did not go any further. Yet the Beauharnois syndicate gave securities worth from \$700,000 to \$1,100,000 to remove from the scene this barren company with an authorized capital of only \$2,500, which, by the Beauharnois treasurer's own admission, had no tangible assets. The object was apparently to gain support for the Beauharnois syndicate's application from the persons mentioned.

"From this small beginning," states the committee's report, "the interests of

(Continued on page 22)

The Significance of Beauharnois

An Overshadowing Issue—The Battle for Public as Against Private Ownership—Mortal "Illness of an Acquisitive Social Order."



By THE EDITOR

Thrown into bold relief in the light of the recent revelations, the issues raised by the investigation into the Beauharnois power scandals have overshadowed all others in the Canadian Parliament and in the news and editorial columns of Canadian newspapers. In causing these issues to be raised the chairman of the Farmer group at Ottawa (who is also President of the U.F.A.), and the colleagues who have been associated with him, have brought to the attention of the people in a striking way the nature of the existing political and industrial system; the close relations which exist between "big business," high finance, and public life; the necessity for fundamental change.

The focussing of attention upon these issues has not involved any neglect of the grave problems of immediate urgency which confront the Western farmers. The Parliamentary records, from which, from time to time, we have been able to quote brief extracts, have borne testimony to the thoroughness and persistency with which our representatives have pressed for action looking to the alleviation of the distress in agriculture, to the solution, in so far as a solution can be hoped for under existing world conditions, of the problems of marketing, to a score of matters of immediate concern to the farm people and to the vast majority of the people of the Dominion as a whole.

In setting forth the case for a new financial system our representatives have probed to the roots of the present depression. The Beauharnois investigation has now shed light upon the other aspects of the system—industrial and political aspects—which are equally significant. For, as William Irvine, M.P., has stated, in an article written before the close of the inquiry and published in several important newspapers, what has been revealed may fairly be regarded as "a cross-section of modern big business as carried on under our competitive system."

* * *

The knowledge that the great business interests contribute to the funds of both political parties is not a new discovery. The practice is very old—perhaps dating back beyond Confederation. Quite recently it was shown during an inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Customs that the great distilleries had distributed largesse with impartial hand to the campaign funds of both parties. Electrical power and oil, from the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century at least, have perhaps been the chief corrupting forces in public life, as the Teapot Dome affair and the power trust investigation in the United States clearly showed. If it be true (as we have no reason whatever to doubt) that Mr. Bennett refused to accept a contribution offered by the Beauharnois interests prior to the last election, that is to his credit. The Conservative party's record, however, is not free from blemish.

The truth is, as every politician knows, and as every newspaper is aware, that both parties have through the years welcomed heavy contributions from the

great financial and industrial interests, and that in general these business interests expect and, as the statute book proves, obtain, many substantial and material expressions of "gratitude" from their financial benefactors. That is true of Canada, as it is true of the United States and other countries. In a world in which capital is concentrated from year to year in fewer and fewer hands, control of parliamentary affairs passes more and more into the hands of organized wealth. Democracy in the world of large affairs tends to become little more than a name. For, as H. L. Mencken wrote incisively, in an article quoted nine years ago, in the second number of *The U.F.A.*: "While the mob man divides himself into two tatterdemalion hosts, each led by leaders who tell him they will get the moon for him, the ordinary business of the world must go on on more earthly planes, and with greater regard for realism. It is on these planes that the so-called Invisible Government lives and has its being. That Government is composed of men who deal, not with glittering phrases, but with adamant facts. Capital is such a fact—money, credit, the whole machinery of orderly trade. The real struggle for power goes on behind the scenes, and usually in secret. The contestants here do not let the public know what they are fighting about. The plain man is hornswoggled into thinking that he is consulted, and that his decision is final. It is, as to who shall win—but it is surely not as to what shall win. Voting for Roosevelt, he elects a Pennsylvania Railroad. Voting for Harding, he elects a National City Bank." It would not be difficult to describe the Canadian counterparts of the American business groups referred to.

* * *

Such then is the modern development of the prevailing economic and political system. It is this system, passing from competition to monopoly, which to-day, in spite of evidence of shakiness, is still dominant. And because control of electrical power resources is one of the most coveted prizes to be won in the struggle between rival groups of interests and manipulators, the struggle in this field is intense. Within the next few years the battle will be fought and won between the rival groups which in Canada and the United States are fighting for supremacy, and between these various groups ranged on the one side and the forces of public ownership. Up to the present, the struggle has been carried on by the power buccaneers both in the United States and Canada with little regard for the niceties of commercial ethics. The Insull interests which were involved in public scandals in the United States have invaded Western Canada. The whole field of power enterprise appears to be one of ruthless struggle in which codes of every sort are forgotten. In the Beauharnois case most of the chief offenders have been the politicians. Mr. Sweezy, who is perhaps an engineer first, eager to realize engineering op-

portunities which appeal to his imagination, has apparently been held to ransom in enormous sums, and has been prepared to pay any price to prevent the undertaking falling into other hands than his own. But throughout the Dominion the struggle is being carried on, and whether the methods employed to obtain control are scandalous or comparatively respectable, the price which the people of Canada will pay in years to come if private capital wins, will be an enormous one. As private capital in power development has already obtained a foothold in Alberta, the matter is one of very grave concern to the citizens of this Province.

* * *

There is only one means by which the struggle now going on can be turned to the advantage of the people; it lies in the extension of public ownership; and this is the means which Mr. Gardiner seeks. As the session draws to a close, it is uncertain what the outcome will be. There are some signs that Mr. Bennett may be indisposed to use the leverage which the Dominion's control of the navigation rights in the St. Lawrence gives him, to make a bargain with Quebec favorable to public ownership. We write before the end of the session, before his intentions have been made quite clear.

* * *

But the issues raised are deeper even than those between private ownership and public ownership as that term is generally understood. The Beauharnois disclosures will have served a purpose of the highest significance for the future if, in the light of them, the people of Canada in increasing numbers become intent upon fundamental change. "The hope of civilization," reads the Manifesto of the U.F.A. Convention to the farm people of Alberta, "rests upon human ability to build a co-operative commonwealth." The building of that Commonwealth cannot be carried out by political bodies dependent for their effective existence upon such sources as have been described. The task can only be carried out when the people themselves, through organizations which they themselves control, decide that it shall be carried out.

There are, as has been said, many obvious tasks of immediate urgency. The relief of distress, the providing of palliatives to ease the well-nigh intolerable burdens which disaster in the agricultural industry has brought, all are important, and must be undertaken. The organization and the elected representatives of the organization are pulling their full weight in the effort to solve these problems and at the same time build for the future. And while the fight to ease present burdens is an imperative duty, easement can only be temporary so long as the competitive system lasts. And it is not our duty to try to extend its life. It is our duty to endeavor to lessen for the masses of the people any pain occasioned by its death—

(Continued on page 22)

Laying the Foundations of Co-operative Democracy

A Message to the Farmers of Alberta

By Dr. JAMES PETER WARBASSE

President of the Co-operative League of the United States, Member of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, Author of "Co-operative Democracy."

We are indebted to the distinguished leader of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement in the United States for the inspiring message to Alberta farmers published on this page. Dr. Warbasse wishes the officers and members of the Association success in the campaign which they are now carrying on to consolidate the purchasing power of the farmers throughout the Province in the U.F.A. co-operatives for the purchase of bulk commodities; and he envisions the possibilities of the future which united action by the masses of the people can, through co-operation, translate into realities.

In a letter to the editor of *The U.F.A.* Dr. Warbasse states: "I am following with much interest the campaign you are making in the interest of consumers' co-operation among the farmers of Alberta. The earnestness, sincerity, and intelligence of your farmers have impressed me deeply on the several occasions when I have been in your Province. I believe they mean to go on with their co-operative development. In order that I may reach them with a few words of encouragement I am sending you a communication addressed to the Farmers of Alberta, for publication in your excellent paper. Please be assured that I am watching with deep concern and buoyant hope the progress you are making in these dark days."

Farmers of the Province of Alberta, you are effectively united in your co-operative marketing organizations. Your Pools and other selling associations constantly strive to get for you the best prices possible for farm commodities. Yet the financial returns which your farms yield are poor. This is because the profit-system of business, which dominates the world, pays to productive labor only enough to keep it alive and producing. It pays to the farmer even less than that, because the farmer works with his own plant, uses his own capital, and lives so close to the sources of food that he is willing to run in debt and produce for less than cost.

It is impossible for the industrial worker to do this. His labor does not produce food in his own plant, therefore he must buy all of his subsistence in the market. He usually has little or no capital; therefore he must be paid enough to keep him alive and working.

Dominated by Gamblers.

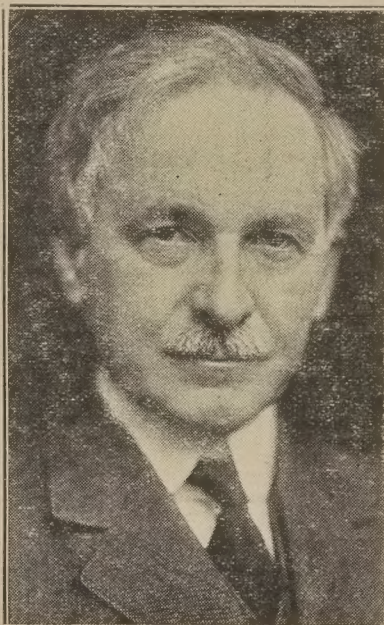
In this world of profit-business, great wealth is not acquired so much by performing useful service as it is by speculating in the products of labor and in the supply of credit. This is the great business of the world to-day. Another name for it is gambling. We live in a world dominated by gamblers.

Every industrially productive country must become an exporting country. This is made necessary because as soon as goods leave the worker's hands a new price is added in order to produce profits. Therefore the workers cannot buy back what they have produced. Their wages are inadequate. This capitalistic hunger for foreign markets means international competition, hostilities and wars, with all of their burden of costs and taxation upon the consumers.

In the meantime a surplus of capital accumulates in the hands of those who live by interest, dividends, rents, trade,

and the exploitation of natural resources. The rich receive more than they can spend. This accumulation of wealth must be invested; and so promoters are busy creating new industries to draw out the surplus capital of the rich. New inventions and intensive production also lay off labor and increase commodities.

The products of swollen industries must be sold. Advertising, installment selling, excessively liberal credit, and intensive salesmanship are all invoked to stimulate the consumer to buy beyond his needs.



Dr. J. P. WARBASSE

The Vicious Circle.

Thus we have on the one hand inadequate buying power on the part of the great mass of people and on the other hand overproduction. A surplus of commodities sooner or later results. Unemployment becomes inevitable. A crisis comes. The people suffer until the surplus is consumed, and then the whole vicious cycle begins again.

The business leaders urge the people to work hard to get more money with which to buy. But by working hard and producing more, they are laying the train of dynamite that will blow them out of their jobs, and launch them into poverty. The economic system under which we live, and for the maintenance of which we are invited to give our lives, causes people to starve whenever there is too much food, and prepares and leads us always to war.

The leaders of business and the politicians whom they control are sterile in ideas to solve the economic problem. Their utterances are insane and inept. The International Chamber of Commerce which met in Washington in May sat for days and uttered only platitudes and banalities. They see no way out under the profit system.

You, the farmers of Alberta, know these facts. They are here reviewed for the purpose of the next step.

A Momentous Decision.

It is an encouraging fact that you are moving forward to take the step toward your emancipation from the vicious conditions by which you are encompassed. You are determined to organize your consuming power and close up the open space in your economic circle. This is the most momentous decision that you have made since you organized your marketing power.

Supplying your needs is an essential enterprise. You have been largely beholden to the profit system. Others have sold you the things you had to have. And these sales to you have created untold fortunes. This is the profit that lies at the basis of capitalism. It represents the golden stream that flows ultimately to Wall Street and the banks. You can make it yours by organizing as co-operative consumers. You can build a sluice gate in this stream and shunt off this current from the reservoirs of profit business into your own pockets.

The huge accumulations of capital which are used for expansion always into new fields by the co-operative consumers of Europe represent simply what otherwise would be the profit of business. The billions of investment owned by the co-operators of Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland and other countries are not savings that the members have accumulated by skimping and deprivation. This wealth has been accumulated by spending. It represents wealth that comes naturally in the use and en-

joyment of things. It is wealth that is lost to the consumers who are not co-operatively organized.

World-wide Movement.

This is an old story. It is nothing new nor untried. Co-operation is in operation in all the countries of the world. Seventy million people, as members of 230,000 co-operative societies in forty-one countries, are united in the International Co-operative Alliance to testify to their co-operative solidarity. In many countries now the consumers' co-operative businesses have become the largest commercial enterprises in the land.

You are following the course of all successful co-operators. You begin in a small way to supply your needs. You learn how to carry on distributive business as neighbors and friends. You unite your Provincial Co-operative distributive societies into the Provincial co-operative wholesale. Then in the course of time the wholesale enters upon manufacturing. Then you are producing for yourselves. This is not a dream. Some of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises in the world are owned and conducted by the co-operative consumers. And they all begin with the consumers in their small societies.

This means four mills, food factories, clothing and shoe factories, and coal mines. It means factories for the manufacture of machinery, automobiles, furniture, and everything else useful that consumers need. And then it means services such as banking, insurance, entertainment, and the supply of electricity and telephones. There is not a useful service supplied by profit business, but that co-operative consumers societies are furnishing the same service. The factories are steadily multiplying. The people can supply their own needs when they learn to have confidence in themselves and in their neighbors and lay their hands to the task.

You Can Carry Out Program.

You, the farmers of Alberta, can carry out this program. You can create new consumers' enterprises. You can make them grow. You can think in terms of expansion, with the view of never stopping until all of your wants are supplied by yourselves and you are no longer beholden to profit business. When you have done this you will have accomplished a multitude of benefits for yourselves. Your cost of living will have been reduced. You will supply your own credit through your own banks. You will have provided insurance. You will have organized medical and nursing care for your families.

Outside of these benefits you will have trained yourselves to carry on big business. You will have become your own financiers.

Beyond this you will have done something more. You will have learned to work together in supplying your needs and become better friends and neighbors. Your communities will be animated by the spirit of mutual aid.

The Fundamental Thing.

But still more important, you will have changed the nature of industry. You will have substituted service for the profit motive. And this is the most needed, the most imperative, and the most fundamental thing that can be done in the economic world. You will have done the thing that has to be done if the world is to be saved from chaos. You will have made your contribution to the salvaging of society. You will have created in the Province of Alberta an object lesson in a form of civilization that makes for humanity, justice and culture.

And all of this can be done; millions of co-operators are doing it. The standardized methods essential to success are all worked out and tested. The establishment of training schools for the training of executives should guarantee success. Co-operation is no longer left to chance. It is no longer experimental. Even in its beginning stages its failures are vastly fewer than those in profit business. It is the rational method of business.

But you who are living to-day can only start this great movement. You are but the pioneers. You can build the foundation. The full enjoyment of the fruit of your labors must remain for your children and your children's children. Co-operation must begin modestly and grow slowly, patiently training and educating as it grows.

You have started on the way. You already have created societies with stores, and for the purchase of farm commodities, for insurance and services. You have the beginning of a wholesale.

Your Province is not yet wholly dominated by the influence of capitalistic business. The opportunity to move on into the field of co-operation and service and to free yourselves from the control of the profit system is still within your grasp. You have more than an opportunity. You have a duty to yourselves, to society, and to your posterity. And the full realization of this duty is a bounden obligation which you can neither deny nor escape.

With you in Alberta applying your zeal and your intelligence to this inalienable duty, it is easy to see your Province changed into a co-operative democracy. With the farmers of the neighboring provinces doing the same, it is not difficult to visualize the whole of Western Canada exhibiting to this continent a new and better sort of civilization. And with such an object lesson and such a challenge the rest of the Dominion of Canada will be unable to resist the influence of a great idea translated into a great accomplishment.

Your position is strategic. Your opportunity is challenging. Your duty is imperative.

New Economic Principles

"We go forth to fight for new economic principles and new views of the relationship of capital to labor. We seem to believe that economic science should be based on life rather than on property; that capital should be the servant, not the master of labor; that production ought to be carried on for use and not for profit; that what a man is, is infinitely more important than what he has; that the sons and daughters of mankind have a right to live, simply because they are alive. . . . There never was a time when it was more necessary to plead for education, and yet more education. Not only the education that will help us to make the best of the circumstances of today, but the education that will enable us to place things in their correct perspective, to see men and methods as they really are, and help us to acquire the co-operative character that will give strength and vitality to all we try to do."—W. R. Rae, British Co-operative leader.

Over-Production and Under-Consumption

"Is Mother Nature so poor that she can feed, clothe, and house in decency and comfort only a part of the human

family? The supply she offers us is inexhaustible. If man lacks timber for his house, coal, for his hearth, food for his body, it is not because Nature has refused to supply him, but because she has been prevented from so doing. . . . Private ownership and production for private profit often lead to over-production on the one hand and under-consumption on the other. "Wealth accumulates but men decay," and we have to recognize that Nature cannot serve man and mammon. Under private ownership she serves mammon; under co-operative ownership she will be engaged in the service of man, and her resources will be organized to produce those things which are needed, not merely in sufficient quantity for a few to have money, but in order that all men may have life. Thus the task of changing the social system from private ownership to co-operative ownership has not merely an economic significance; it has a human, moral, and religious significance also."—Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A., at a British Co-operative Congress.

WEALTH OR WELFARE?

"A nation is not civilized because a handful of its members are successful in acquiring large sums of money and in persuading their fellows that a catastrophe will occur if they do not acquire it, any more than Dahomey was civilized because its king had a golden stool and an army of slaves. What matters to a society is less what it owns than what it is, and how it uses its possessions. It is civilized in so far as its conduct is guided by a just appreciation of spiritual ends, in so far as it uses its material resources to promote the dignity and refinement of the individual human beings who compose it. Violent contrasts of wealth and power, and an indiscriminating devotion to institutions by which such contrasts are maintained and heightened, do not promote the attainment of such ends but thwart it. They are, therefore, a mark, not of civilization, but of its imperfections, like the gold rings in the noses of barbarian monarchs, or the diamonds on their wives and the chains on their slaves. And since it is obviously such contrasts which determine the grounds upon which social struggles take place, and marshal the combatants who engage in them, they present, not, indeed, as is sometimes suggested, a conspiracy to be exposed, but a malady to be cured and a problem which demands solution."—R. H. Tawney, Halley Stewart Lecture, 1929.

A HOARY FALSEHOOD

The utter falsity of the hoary old assertion that men cannot be expected to do great work if they are not lured on by the gleam of great monetary rewards was never more clearly demonstrated than by the life of the late Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, who died recently after years of service on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Babcock invented the test by which the amount of butter fat in milk and cream can be determined. He could have patented the process and made millions for himself. If it were true that men are moved only by self-interest he would have done so without hesitation.

But he didn't. He gave his process to the nation free. He enriched the dairy industry by millions; himself he did not enrich at all. He proved—though none but the blind need proof of it—that the right kind of man can and will do great work without thinking of the reward.—Bruce Cotton.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Change in Alberta Wheat Pool Policy

July 25, 1931

Following a meeting of the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool the Board of Directors announce a modification of the growers' contract and a new policy of operation effective from July 16th, 1931, to the end of the present contract, covering the marketing of the crops of 1931 and 1932.

Every Pool member will be given the option:

(1) Of delivering his wheat on Pool basis, accepting the prevailing initial payment, and participating in any future payments which may accrue from the pooling thereof; or

(2) Of disposing of his grain under any of the methods provided by the Canada Grain Act and obtaining full current market price for same. Any portion of a member's grain may be pooled or any portion sold outright for cash.

The new policy comes into effect immediately and members are now at liberty to select the above-mentioned options for the disposal of any grain from the 1930 crop which has not already been marketed, as well as for the new crop.

The adoption of this policy means that the Alberta Pool, as an association, foregoes its right under the contract to insist that the member deliver all or any portion of his wheat on a pooling basis, at the same time enabling him to have all his grain handled through his own facilities and to pool any portion of his wheat he may see fit to pool.

Definite assurance is given that no deduction for elevator reserve, commercial reserve, or for re-payment to apply on the 1929 over-

payment, will be taken from the proceeds of any wheat delivered by Pool members either for pooling or for immediate sale during the 1931 crop year. Satisfactory arrangements have been agreed upon with the Government of Alberta for the repayment over a period of years of the 1929 over-payment. This makes it possible for the Alberta Pool to carry on this year without taking deductions for same from the 1931 crop.

The extremely low price of grain together with the urgent need for cash throughout the country makes it imperative that the grower get every possible cent for his product, hence the decision not to take deductions.

The desirability of growers delivering every possible bushel of grain to Pool elevators is emphasized in view of the fact that members have invested over eight million dollars in these facilities and have built up an efficient elevator system. In order to secure full advantage of the earning capacity of this system, it becomes necessary to pass through it the largest possible volume of grain. The policy of service under which the Alberta Pool elevator system is operated eliminates any possibility of excessive revenue which might be collected were the system operated for profit. It will be obvious that the greater the volume handled through Pool elevators the smaller the cost per bushel.

The Coarse Grains Pool will not be operated this year, but coarse grains will be handled by the Pool elevator system on a commercial basis, full cash payment being made for same as during the past year.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

The heyday of the professional gambler in the commodity markets is when harvesting and marketing is at its height, says *The Nebraska Farm and Home*. Large numbers of

FEED ON farmers are obliged to market their crop from the machine to meet pressing bills. **MISFORTUNES** This is particularly true of wheat, for it is the cash crop that is used to liquidate bills that have been carried over from spring to early summer. In itself, this is enough to insure such a heavy flow that prices may be depressed. Add to this the short-selling of wheat that does not exist and the result is inevitable. Thus the gambler takes advantage of the farmer's necessity, and profits at the farmer's expense. Those who do this are nothing short of vultures who feed upon the misfortunes of their fellows.

* * *

Toronto Globe, July 4th, 1931.—Co-operative grain marketing in Canada has always been under certain criticism, sometimes on principle, sometimes because of self-interest. When the Western farmers, goaded by what they believed to be sustained injustice, organized their pools in 1924, one for each Prairie Province, they were moved by something like spiritual zeal, and a desire to escape the burdens imposed by the grain trade. They believed they could make larger profits by simpler machinery, which, in turn, would divert all possible money to the grain growers themselves.

A crisis has been reached in the history of the Pools, with the announcement that the co-operatives may be compelled to suspend operations owing to lack of financial backing. Several weeks ago it was announced that the Manitoba Pool had released its members from obligation to sell their grain only through its organization. This seemed to close observers a distress signal, and the present trouble, the extent of which is not yet disclosed, appears to be a logical sequel.

The Pools have fallen victims to the depression which has struck the wheat business in many countries a colossal blow. If they stood alone in their distressing condition, the world might seek some weakness in management as the cause. But Western Canada has witnessed the same disaster overwhelm several outstanding leaders in the private grain trade, opponents of the Pools, if you will. No less serious has been the position of the growers and marketing instruments in the United States, such as the Marketing Board at Washington, which, in an ineffective effort to stem the collapse of wheat prices, bought hundreds of millions of bushels, and still holds it for a better market.

If one finds and removes the cause of the wheat disaster, one may solve most of the world's troubles today. Europe in 1929 stopped importing wheat at prevailing prices, values tumbled, and still there was overproduction, or underconsumption, whichever one chooses to call it. Ocean ships were tied up in Montreal Harbor, lake vessels in the Welland Canal, wheat lay in the elevators at the head of the Lakes, and finally the stream of golden grain backed up to the country elevators, and the farmer had to stop hauling to the market. When buying ceased in Europe, prices went back to those of pioneer days, farmers' purchasing power dropped, business in Prairie stores fell off, and orders to the manufacturing East were cut to a minimum.

It will be said by some that the Pools have mismanaged their job, that a better system would have brought better results. The policy of the Pools to observe "orderly marketing" could not continue to prevail against world overproduction, with indifference of Argentina in 1928-29 and of Russia in 1929-30 toward high prices. It may be that the stream of wheat was damned too tightly by the Pools in 1929, but no single country, and certainly no single selling agency, can be charged with responsibility for the collapse which has overtaken wheat growing and selling in the world.

The Pools are heavily in debt to the banks and the Provincial Governments which backed the Pools' notes. It is said the Provinces stand responsible for \$25,000,000 in this connection, the direct result of the calamitous slump in wheat prices, after the Pools had made a preliminary payment of \$1 and unsold wheat dropped to 60 cents. The Pools were caught in the pinch, as other wheat dealers were caught with unsold wheat. The Pools, however, have substantial assets in unsold wheat, in the ownership of 1,400 country elevators which cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each, and a substantial proportion of terminal elevator space at the Head of the Lakes.

Whatever the outcome of the present difficulty, those who know the temper of the West believe that, while co-operative marketing may suffer a setback, it is not destroyed, but will rise on a better basis in the not distant future.

Alberta Wheat Pool is now operating on an optional basis. The members may either pool their wheat, accepting the basic price of 30c per bushel and receiving the average price for the year's sales, or they may sell their wheat on a cash basis. Under the latter plan members **POOLING** can dispose of their wheat for immediate cash on "street" basis, or ship in carload lots and sell through the Pool for cash at any time they decide.

This optional plan enables the grower to market all his wheat through Pool facilities and decide for himself the method of selling which will best suit his circumstances.

It must be obvious to all that the initial price paid under the Pool system is merely a nominal one. The extraordinary situation prevailing in the world's wheat market makes it imperative that the first payment be, above all else, on the safe side.

Members may pool any proportion of their grain that they see fit or sell any part for all cash if they so desire. The urgent need for cash throughout the country may restrict, to some extent, the volume of wheat placed in the Pool, but at the same time it is anticipated that a considerable bushelage will be pooled. The choice lies entirely in the growers' hands.

* * *

A large proportion of the grain growers of Alberta have built the Pool elevator system in order to have their grain handled and sold on a service basis.

PATRONIZE This splendid elevator system has **POOL ELEVATORS** achieved a record of high merit and on the basis of efficiency and service it deserves the support of the grain growers.

Clear thinking grain growers will understand the importance of delivering every bushel of their grain to the Pool elevators. Wheat may be Pooled or sold for cash at the grower's option.

* * *

The bill providing for a five cent bonus on wheat grown in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba passed the House of Commons, July 27th. Under its provisions the sum of five cents will be paid for every bushel of wheat grown in the above mentioned Provinces in the year 1931 and delivered to any licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, commission merchant, track buyer or grain dealer as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

At the present time the Board of Grain Commissioners are working out details of the plan under which this five cent bonus will be paid. It is the intention of the Bill that the five cents should go to the producer. It is something in the nature of an off-set against freight rates. The bonus will not be subject to seizure in case of creditors taking legal action against the grower.

It is not the intention to pay bonus on wheat grown the past year and carried over by the farmer.

Replying to the question why the bonus was not extended to Ontario grain growers, Premier Bennett explained the extremely serious situation existed among western grain growers. These producers are far removed from their market and found it necessary to pay transportation charges which left them very meagre payment for their wheat. In Ontario no such conditions exist, such as farmers receiving 15 or 20 cents per bushel for their wheat, and no such thing exists in Eastern Canada as transportation costs absorbing 80 per cent of the price of commodity.

* * *

Attention of Wheat Pool members is drawn to the importance of having their ballots for delegates' election marked and mailed to Head Office in order to reach there by August 15th. The By-laws stipulate **VOTING FOR** these ballots must be at Head Office by 5 **DELEGATES** p.m. the 15th day of August. Undoubtedly in a number of cases the members have laid these ballots aside and forgotten about them. It is hoped this reminder will result in a large number of ballots being returned immediately.

* * *

Crested wheat grass developed by forage crop department of University of Saskatchewan may play an important part in prairie agriculture in the future. According to reports crested wheat grass is the easiest grown, **NEW TYPE** produces splendid soil fibre, and is absolutely **OF GRASS** drought resistant. One strain of this grass which this year had been planted at the University in Saskatoon had not been watered at all and yet had been cut nine times. Professor L. E. Kirk of the University of Saskatchewan said in his opinion planting of this grass will go a long way to prevent soil drifting as it restores fibre to the soil.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Report of Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates' Special Session

Change of Policy Decided Upon

The Alberta Wheat Pool delegates assembled in conference in Calgary to consider the marketing problems of the coming crop year and passed the following resolution on July 18th.

Moved by Ira D. Taylor, seconded by John Hallett and resolved:

"That our Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the marketing of grain of the 1931 crop and for that purpose endeavor to negotiate along the lines of the proposal discussed at the Regina meeting of Provincial Representatives, held on Thursday and Friday, July 16th and 17th; and failing a conclusion of these negotiations satisfactory to the Board, to make such other arrangements for the continued operation of the Alberta Wheat Pool in respect of the crop of 1931 as may appear to be expedient and in the best interests of all members of Alberta Wheat Pool."

The delegates met in open session on Tuesday, July 14th, and concluded their meeting on Saturday, July 18th. The conference was prolonged because of the holding of a meeting of the Provincial Premiers and Pool Representatives in Regina to consider certain proposals made by Premier R. B. Bennett designed to aid the Pool marketing problem this coming year. The Regina meeting had not been called until the date was fixed for the delegates' meeting, and consequently there was a certain conflict. Premier Brownlee, whose attendance was desired at the delegates' meeting, was compelled to delay his appearance through being at the Regina conference.

The delegates listened to the reading of reports of the Alberta board of directors and of the manager, R. D. Purdy. The directors' report was covered in full in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* Mr. Purdy's report covered the operation of Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators during the year, and was more or less an interim one, having been prepared prior to the close of the Pool's financial year.

Optional Plan Approves.

The delegates passed a resolution approving of the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the Alberta Wheat Pool be operated during the forthcoming Pool year on an optional basis. This basis gives every member the following options:

1. Placing his wheat in the Pool, accepting the prevailing initial payment and participating in any future payments which may accrue from the pooling thereof.

2. Of disposing of his wheat under any of the methods provided by the Canada Grain Act.

Amendments to By-laws.

Two resolutions in the form of amendments to the by-laws were passed unanimously. These resolutions are as follows:

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT: (As to subsisting agreements)

1. "In handling the wheat crop of the years 1931 and 1932 the Pool releases members from the obligations to deliver all or any wheat to the Pool in pursuance of such agreements.

2. "The Pool will take delivery of any wheat from a member for pooling subject

to the terms and conditions set out in the marketing agreement.

3. "In respect of wheat pooled in the crop year 1931, the Pool will make no deductions whatsoever from the proceeds of the wheat so delivered on account of commercial or elevator reserves, or on account of the overpayments in respect of the 1929 crop.

4. "The Pool will enter into a marketing agreement with any wheat grower for the crop years 1931 and 1932, or either of them for the pooling of all or any wheat delivered by such grower to the Pool for pooling upon the terms and conditions set out in the current marketing agreement, subject to the same modifications as to the obligation to make delivery set out in Sub-clause (1) hereof and subject to the condition that no deductions shall be made from the proceeds of any wheat so pooled on account of commercial or elevator reserves."

"Resolved that:

"The Pool will during the crop year 1931 carry on the business of a handler of and dealer in grain and will transact any business in relation to the purchasing, storing, handling and selling of any grain ordinarily transacted by grain dealers and elevator companies."

Committees Appointed.

The delegates' meeting on being convened elected A. B. Wood, chairman, and E. H. Keith and J. A. Johansen, assistant chairmen. Committees were elected as follows:

(a) Order of business: J. K. Sutherland, M. Williamson, N. Eliason.

(b) Resolutions: A. W. Fraser, Paul Redd, Hugh F. Nester.

(c) Redrafting: R. Cates, Jake Frey, I. D. Taylor.

The meeting decided to admit delegates, directors, members of the staff and any member vouched for as such by the delegate for his sub-district.

H. W. Wood, Chairman Board of Directors, outlined the circumstances which led to the request for the establishment of a national wheat board. He also went into the recommendation contained in the directors' report that the Alberta Pool plan to operate during the coming year as an independent provincial unit with the proviso that if developments in the other Provinces were such as to warrant the use of a central selling agency adjustments could be made accordingly. Mr. Wood dealt very fully with the whole matter and answered a number of the delegates' questions.

During the discussion of the manager's report the resolution was passed asking for a classified schedule of all Pool salaries now prevailing. This was done before the session ended.

The notice calling the meeting of delegates stated that the session was for the purpose of considering the marketing problem, and it was pointed out during the conference that consequently only matters bearing directly on this subject could be subject of discussions and resolutions, unless the meeting gave its unanimous consent. A resolution to give the meeting wider power was presented by Messrs. Foreman and Sutherland. This resolution did not get the

unanimous consent and consequently was defeated.

Cairns Speaks.

Andrew Cairns, statistician for the Central Selling Agency, upon request of the delegates, addressed the meeting, outlining the proceedings of the sessions of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Cairns gave evidence for the Pool before this Committee, and he outlined this evidence for the benefit of the delegates. The speaker also referred to the report of the Royal Commission headed by Sir Josiah Stamp. Later on Mr. Cairns gave a brief talk to the delegates on his visit to Russia last fall. His first-hand knowledge of Russia proved of great interest to the meeting.

Motion of I. D. Taylor, seconded by M. R. Holder:

A resolution was passed requesting the Board of Directors, when possible to do so, to have the financial reports and statements of operation of the Central Selling Agency, the Alberta Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators in the hands of the delegates at least two weeks before the date of the Annual Convention, together with explanatory notes by the auditors. It was understood among the delegates that such reports be considered strictly confidential until after they had been passed upon by the delegates assembled in Annual Convention.

Suggested Options.

On motion of Messrs. Fraser and Cates, the following resolution was carried:

"Be it resolved, that the Board of Directors take into consideration the advisability of putting into operation a method of pooling whereby each member will receive payment on grain delivered by him only as funds are available to the Pool from the sale of grain delivered to it, in sufficient volume to justify a payment of a specified amount per bushel, to all members who have previously made delivery to the said Pool, and that each member be issued a Grain Certificate on the delivery of the said grain, and;

"Be it further resolved, that the members be asked to vote by referendum (on a suitable date to be set by our Board) which method they prefer:—

"(a) The selling of grain outright, or pooling and receiving an initial payment; or

"(b) Pooling their grain and receiving payment only as the grain is sold."

A resolution was presented, on motion of Messrs. Holder and Taylor, reaffirming adherence to the principle of nationalization of credit facilities. This resolution was tabled.

A resolution sponsored by Messrs. Johnson and Popowich, that the Field Service Department be discontinued, was lost.

Favor Sound Pooling Systems.

Moved by R. Holder and seconded by Harry Sheardown.

The following resolution was presented and passed by the meeting:

"Be it resolved, that we, the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool, assembled in Convention, express our faith in and support of the system of co-operative

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

CHAPTER 8.

selling of grain on a pooling basis; and that while we realize that misfortune has beset our organization, we believe the system is sound, workable and preferable to any other marketing system yet devised, and that we are of the opinion that the best interests of the grain growers of Alberta lie in the development of the pooling system of grain marketing along safe and sane lines, and that there is no hope for agriculture in going back to the competitive, non-co-operative system of marketing."

On the question being raised by Mr. Rafn, J. Jesse Strang explained the status of assignments made by members in favor of the United Farmers of Alberta, as interpreted by legal counsel. This was supplemented by a further explanation by R. N. Mangles, superintendent of the Growers' Department.

A resolution was passed referring the matter of the U.F.A. requisitions to the Board of Directors with the recommendation that they confer with the Board of the United Farmers of Alberta to endeavor to overcome the present difficulty.

On Saturday morning R. D. Purdy reported verbally on the overages which had accrued in the operation of Pool Terminal and country elevators during the past two years. He reviewed the Pool policy in regard to weighing grain at country elevators as outlined in a circular dated September 14th, 1929, and sent to all agents, emphasizing the care which had to be exercised in order to give fair weights at country elevators.

On motion of Johanson and Holder, the delegates approved of the basis of weighing at country points as outlined in the circular.

Premier Addresses Meeting.

Premier J. E. Brownlee was present at the session on Saturday, July 18th. Mr. Brownlee gave a comprehensive review of the entire situation as between the Government and the Wheat Pool. He outlined the agreement made by the Provinces and the banks in settlement of the Pool guarantee. The banks have agreed to take twenty year bonds with interest at a fraction less than 5 per cent. The Government will expect the Pool to pay annual installments of principal and interest in order to clear up the indebtedness in twenty years. The Alberta Pool will be required to issue its own bonds to the Government.

Mr. Brownlee said the Government is asking the Pools for the right of consultation in management. Two persons named by the Government are to have the right to sit in in Pool Board meetings in order to keep the Government in close touch with what is going on. The Government will have the right to veto any capital expenditure or declaration of dividends. Furthermore, the provincial auditor is to be provided with monthly financial statements.

Mr. Brownlee explained the circumstances of request for a Federal wheat board, and stated that Premier Bennett did not seem to favor such a proposal. However, Hon. Mr. Bennett had written to the Prairie Premiers on July 11th and suggested the amalgamation of the three Provincial Pool Elevator systems and the formation of a corporation to operate them with Federal credit. A committee comprised of Premiers and Pool representatives met at Regina to discuss Mr. Bennett's proposals. It was considered advisable to leave elevator control with the Provincial Pools and the Dominion Premier expressed no objection to this.

The girl smiled at the white bull as he lay quiet on the grass by the sea. Over his horns she placed a wreath of flowers, and then she sat on his back, and then he—Strength—leaped into the sea, and, even as a strong ship he bore the girl, Europa, away from her Asiatic home, and landed her in the island of Crete. This wonder-girl from Phoenicia, the land of sailors, could tell the Cretans the secret of ship-building and sea-faring; and, in their ships, the Cretans could go to Egypt and other shores, and learn from over-sea people how to make clay pottery, the bronze vessels. Miss Europa wedded a Cretan chief, and one of their sons was a King and Law-giver. He ruled the isle, and kept strict order; too cruel order, indeed, for he so honored brute force, or the Bull-god, that he slaughtered youths in sacrifice to the grim beast. And such sacrifices went on for years till a Greek hero, in whose heart was pity as well as strength, entered the palace and found the bull in a dark crypt and slew him. You see that though 4,000 or 5,000 years ago the Cretans (or Minoans) could build palaces and ships, and mould beautiful vases and cast cups of gold, and carve fine ivory images, they had cruel customs which the more civilized folks of Greece put an end to; and Greece was a better European land than Crete. Thus you see how ideas of arts, and crafts, and law, and nobler feeling can be wafted from one spot to another, in the Together-ness of world edu-

cation. Of course, the Europa and Bull tale is legend, but we can read history in the bible of old legends.

When I look in the word book, I find that part of the word "agricultural" comes from an old European and Greek word "Agros" meaning field. Ah! where would the ships captains of Phoenicia and Crete have been, and where would the heroes of Greece have been, if workers in the field, workers in agriculture, had not fed them with the food of wheat, barley, millet, figs and olives? On this good food the Greeks built up their wit and poetry and wisdom, and built many a "polis," a city, a "political" home. A "polis" is a centre of order of politeness, of polish, of politics (of police sometimes!) and what is all this in Athens, or London, or Montreal, or Winnipeg, but a wise Togetherness? So great did it seem to the Greeks that they looked up ten thousand feet to the snow top of Mount Olympus, and said the top was not really snow, it was a lovely palace, and parliament-house and banquet-hall, where the men of strength (stronger than bulls), and women of beauty (fairer than Miss Europa) sat in a heavenly polis, or council, or committee, or convention. In a shining Togetherness they sat, and drank red nectar from golden cups which waitress Hebe filled for them, and they arranged the way of the stars, and the blowing of winds, and the roll of thunder, and roar of oceans, and radiance of sun and moon, and richness of fields, gardens and forests, and

(Continued on page 20)

Premier Brownlee intimated that he thought central selling agency preferable to two or more selling agencies.

He said that if the Provincial Pools broke up into separate units they would be only Provincial units, the sales possibly limited to the Winnipeg Exchange. Large volume is required to carry cost of overseas agencies, etc., if the organization is to get any further than the Winnipeg Exchange. He thought that if any basis could be worked out by which Provincial interest would not be sacrificed and the three Pools kept together it was desirable to do so.

Premier Brownlee said that when the initial payment was fixed at 60c last fall it was believed conservative by banks, Premiers and all authorities from coast to coast. A serious price situation arose in November. The Premiers of the Prairie Provinces went to Ottawa and asked for a stabilization board and a minimum price of 70 cents. The minimum price was refused, but Premier Bennett made certain arrangements to stabilize the market. Whatever was done was kept a close secret, but the Wheat Pool was used by the Dominion Premier. If the Dominion Government had not stepped in, Mr. Brownlee said, there would have been a crash in the grain market, the extent of which could not be realized.

It was pointed out to Premier Brownlee that the Alberta Pool Elevator system

had been built up on a service basis rather than a profit one. Particular effort had been made to give those who delivered their grain the closest care in weighing. Overages were comparatively small and for that reason profits were not very large. The Premier replied that Alberta Pool Elevators must continue to operate on an honest, straightforward basis in order to hold the confidence of the growers. The Government expected them to be operated only on that basis; having the confidence of the grain growers these elevators should get the volume of business which would make their operations sufficiently profitable to completely retire the Pool's indebtedness inside of a twenty year period without a great deal of trouble.

The delegates passed a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors to complete an agreement with the Government of the Province of Alberta along the lines of the proposal submitted by Premier Brownlee.

On motion of Messrs. Sutherland and Mawson it was resolved that every delegate should accept a moral responsibility to do everything in his power to influence the movement of grain through Pool elevators.

A resolution adopting the report of the Board of Directors as a whole was carried, and a further resolution expressing confidence in the board was also passed.

Interests of the United Farm Women

An Interesting Book About Germany

How the Economic Depression Is Causing Growth of Revolutionary Forces

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

The last few days I have been busy reviewing a book I enjoyed and was going to write about it. However, just this morning, in a trunk, I came across the notes I had made of an article in a magazine about two months ago. Now two or three months in this breath-taking stage of the world's history may have brought about many changes. However, thinking you may enjoy it, I am going to send this and you will bear in mind that it is one person's opinion, although it may be shared by many—of the situation in the Spring.

This article was on the then situation in Germany by an American who for the last ten years has been living there and who now calls it "home." As we hear so much of Russia and the experiment going on there and an occasional word of Italy, we do not realize what is going on in other countries. Germany, he says, is now at the most critical stage of her existence.

A Bitter Controversy

Political differences in this country may be confined to a difference regarding tariff, or how the Government will help unemployment; there the people are engaged in a fierce controversy to determine whether Germany shall remain—a Republic as at present, or adopt Fascism with a dictator like Mussolini, or whether it is to be come a Communist state like Russia.

Certainly in the light of conditions as the author describes them the country is a fertile soil for the sowing of seed of some propaganda. There have been five million unemployed during the winter. Germany, he says, is contending with a depression on top of a depression, and gloom is turning to despair.

In 1928 the German people elected twelve Nationalist Socialists, or Nazis as they call them, to the national Reichstag. A few months ago they elected nine times as many, and if there were another election now they would probably be the first party instead of the second.

The man behind the National Socialists, the would-be Mussolini, is Adolf Hitler, who is an Austrian. He is not a member of the Reichstag as he is not a German citizen and his political enemies keep him from being one. Like Mussolini he served in the war.

The more fiery Italians took action after the war more quickly. Communists threatened to overthrow the state, and the government could not do anything. In Germany things have moved more slowly. The present Government seems powerless and if things do not pick up soon, the radicals will no doubt step in to try their hand at saving their country.

Once before Hitler and his followers were in revolt in Munich, but the rebel-

lion was short lived when the regular troops opened fire on them, as they were practically unarmed.

Passing Under American Control

Conditions seemed to have steadied in the country, the gold standard was adopted. Business increased for a time. However, soon the Germans began to realize that while American gold had been coming in, they had been gradually selling themselves to America and a great many of their industries were passing into the control of the Americans. Also, in addition, they had lost some of their most important markets; of these Russia was the most important, as before the war she had supplied Germany with grain, lumber, eggs, leather and natural products and in return taken German machinery and industrial products, while now Russia is preparing herself as a rival exporter with Germany. Other countries like Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Holland are manufacturing more and more and erecting tariffs. The author gives the instance of Holland, which depended on Germany for her electrical goods, while today the Dutch have one of the world's largest electrical concerns, Philips, which employs over 100,000 men and is a competitor of Germany throughout the world. Also German investors, seeing the condition of the country, have sent their money abroad.

The country is thus ripe for some change, and Hitler feels this is his opportunity. The Jews seem to come in for the Nazis' special hatred because in so many instances the Jews are the bankers and the capitalists, so that the cry "Down with the Jews!" the author writes, means somewhat the same as the cry against Wall Street in the States.

Program of the Nazis

The program, broadly, of the Nationalists calls for a dictatorship, the scrapping of the Treaty of Versailles, the stoppage of reparation payments, repression of the Jews and the creation of a large German army.

The bitterest enemies of the Nazis are the Communists, although in many respects their programs are similar; although Communism would go much further in the socialization of the land and industry and the Communists are internationalists while the Nazis call themselves nationalists. Communism leans upon the factory worker more and the Nazis carry on most active agitation among the agrarian class.

What the outcome will be no one can safely predict, but while we have problems of our own of deepest importance we can not but be interested in watching other countries working out their destiny, because the world is so interdependent today that what affects one affects all.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

MUST START IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The ultimate success of co-operation depends upon its educational program. A close working relationship between the co-operatives and the public school system is therefore of vital importance.—W. P. Beard, state director of vocational education, Pierre, S.D.

U.F.W.A. Constituency Conferences

WETASKIWIN CONSTITUENCY

A very successful U.F.W.A. Conference for the Wetaskiwin Constituency was held in June, according to a report received from Mrs. L. Russell. Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Director, presided, and an address of welcome was presented by Mrs. Walter Larson. Miss Brighty of Edmonton, the first speaker on the program, gave an enlightening address on the history of nursing which was greatly enjoyed and Mrs. Ray Russell followed with a very interesting and amusing account of her work at the University as a delegate to the Junior Conference. Finance was the subject chosen by the Hon. Mr. Lymburn, Attorney-General, who gave a very clear account of Alberta's financial position, at the close of which he was asked and answered many questions.

Mrs. Price, first vice-president of the U.F.W.A. then spoke on organization, going back to the time the first auxiliary to the U.F.A. was formed and tracing its progress up to the present. She also spoke on "Immigration" intimating that in her opinion instead of expecting immigrants to completely adopt our mode of living we might do well to inject some of their richness in art, music, literature, folk-dancing, etc., into our own lives. She urged teaching children loyalty, love and co-operation in the home and the avoidance of any glorification of war in order to prevent another such catastrophe as the late war. Mrs. Dowdell, Millet, the last speaker on the program, expressed regret that present conditions should mean such worry and drudgery for farm women and deny the children a chance to attain the higher education open to those born under different economic conditions. She believed that the money of our Province could be spent to no better advantage than for that of higher education for those capable of assimilating it, thus preparing them as leaders of ability. At intervals during the conference entertainment was supplied by several very fine artists in the persons of Madame Gorgopa, pianist; Mr. Erland Krefting, baritone soloist and Miss Jessie Reed, soloist. The conference closed with "God Save the King."

PEACE RIVER SOUTH

A very successful meeting of the Peace River South U.F.W.A. Conference, North Section, was attended by over one hundred women at Rossington U.F.A. Hall on July 8th, 1931.

The meeting was opened by "O Canada," followed by the reading of the

Club Women's Creed and community singing. Papers were delivered and considered on Organization, Health, Child Welfare and Clinics, The Ozark Mountains, Junior Work and Peace. A constitution was presented and adopted, and a permanent Conference date decided upon, the second Wednesday in July.

The following Executive Committee was then appointed: Director and Chairman, Mrs. E. Ethridge, Freedom; Federal Representative, Mrs. Rabb, Rossington; Provincial Representative, Mrs. Dieffenbaugh, Westlock; Secretary, Mrs. L. M. McGinnis, Pickardville; and an additional member, Mrs. A. R. Brown, Westlock, selected by the other members of the committee.

Miss Hellerstadt arranged a fascinating exhibit of handiwork, including toys, leather work, pictures and stencils in oil crayons on cotton. A speech on the monetary situation by G. MacLachlan, M. L. A. proved interesting and educational. Miss O. Allan and Mrs. A. G. Parton gave vocal solos which were very much appreciated. The beautiful silver cup awarded for the best workmanship displayed in a handiwork competition in the form of a quilt, was won by Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A. Local. Miss H. Lyons, of Hazel Bluff Juniors, won the guessing contest prize.

Resolutions were passed or endorsed as follows: The establishment of a health clinic for fathers and sons was advocated along the lines of that conducted for mothers and daughters by Dr. Margaret Owen. It was recommended that the Provincial U.F.W.A. appoint a Convenor for Political Economy to guide Locals in systematic study of this subject. The Telephone Department will be asked to provide long distance call booths at all telephone pay stations. The Riverton resolution regarding Premier Bennett's censure of U.F.A. members was heartily endorsed. The Provincial Police were commended for their continued success in their work.

It was decided that the Conference next year will be held in the new Hazel Bluff U.F.A. Hall. The Handiwork competition will be a crocheted afghan not over 48 inches by 60 inches.

SEDGEWICK

The third annual conference of the Sedgewick Constituency U.F.W.A. was held in the Battle Bend Community Hall on June 2nd with a very large attendance, the Locals represented including Crerar, Welcome, Wavy Lake, Merna, Fairdonian Valley, Lougheed, Valley and Willow Hollow. The Conference was opened by Mrs. Zipperer, Director Camrose Constituency, and Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, led the Invocation, after which the minutes of the last Conference were read by Mrs. D. J. McMahon, secretary. Mrs. McMahon was re-appointed secretary for the ensuing year by acclamation. On behalf of Welcome and Valley Locals a very cordial address of welcome was given to their guests by Mrs. Reinhold to which Mrs. W. J. Hanes responded. Miss K. Brighty, Superintendent of Public Health Nurses, then spoke most interestingly on the service rendered by the Department of Health throughout the Province, after which community singing, led by Mrs. C. P. Colvin, brought the morning session to a close.

After lunch the afternoon session opened with a piano solo by Miss Lillian Tebb and a rousing chorus by Battle Bend Welsh Choir. F. T. Cook of Edmonton then gave a lecture on public

health which was illustrated by lantern slides. The next speaker, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., gave a fine address on the acts passed during the past session and their working. Mrs. R. Price, Vice-President of the U.F.W.A., addressed the meeting on the work accomplished by the organization during the past 17 years and urged the members to steadfast faith in their organization, after which Mrs. Warr, Provincial President, received the close attention of her listeners during her talk on Junior work. Several solos sung by Mrs. A. G. Andrews and Mrs. Griffiths and a reading by Mrs. Foster followed, after which an invitation was extended by the Willow Hollow and Crerar Locals to the Conference to meet at Killam next session. Mrs. C. P. Colvin presented two resolutions to the Chairman of the Committee, one expressing thanks to the Minister of Education for reduction in examination fees and the other asking the Government for a better marketing service for butter and eggs. A unique feature of the very fine Conference was the exhibition of six quilts made by members of the Locals in the constituency, a prize of \$5 for the best, donated by Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, being won by Lougheed Local. The quilts were later presented to the Bethany Lodge, Edmonton.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

Mrs. W. W. Harbor, former secretary of Camrose U.F.W.A. having already sold 100 U.F.W.A. Cook Books, has now written for another nine copies!

MANY PROTESTS RECEIVED

Protests against Premier Bennett's censure of the U.F.A. group, and hearty endorsements of the Riverton resolution, are still coming in to Central office. So far we have heard from Travers, Cayley, Carstairs, Nose Hill, Sunnyvale, Devonia Lake, Malmo (U.F.A.), Abee (U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.), Winona, Berrywater.

Carstairs U.F.W.A. Rally Song

Tune: "Marching Through Georgia."

One for all and all for one,
Let this our motto be,
In union there is strength
That will lead to victory,
Our standard we unfurl
And show our true democracy,
Come join the Carstairs Local.

Chorus:

Awake, awake, and hear the clarion call,
Arise, arise, be steadfast one and all,
Obey the order, fall in line,
And rally to the cause,
Come join the Carstairs Local.

The need is very great indeed,
And time is fleeting fast,
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past,
Our aims are for the betterment
Of all humanity,
Come join the Carstairs Local.

Chorus:

Awake, awake, and hear the clarion call,
Arise, arise, be steadfast one and all,
The joy you give to others
Surely will come back to you,
Come join the Carstairs Local.
—Composed by Mrs. Rhetledorf, Carstairs, Alta.

(Continued on next page)

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Thorough Training in Public and High School Courses including Grade XII.

Business Training in Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and related subjects.

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WANTED TO BUY

Second-hand twenty-two or twenty-four inch thresher. Machine must be in good condition and price right. State full particulars. Reply to 208 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton.

NOTICE

BOOK OF FASHIONS Fall, 1931

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our FALL BOOK OF FASHIONS showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

INTERESTS OF THE U. F. W. A.

(Continued from page 15)

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7274. Girls' Dress.

Designed in Sizes; 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 35 inch material. Price, 15c.

7267. Misses' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 35 inch material if made without sleeves, and with cape collar or without cape collar and with sleeves. The cape collar alone requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. Price, 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Green Pea and Bean Salad: Mix cooked green peas and string beans (cut into short lengths) with salad dressing and chopped hard-boiled eggs. Garnish with small slices of beet.

Lancashire Bread Cake: Mix 1 cup yeast with 1 cup warm sweet milk, 3 tablespoons sugar, a little salt, 3 tablespoons melted butter or lard and enough flour to make a soft dough. When light, mix in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded peel and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup each raisins and currants. Mold into loaves, let rise again and bake like ordinary bread. Caraway seeds are sometimes used instead of the fruit.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Mrs. W. A. Warr, secretary of Waskatenau U.F.W.A. Local, reports busy meetings and good attendance.

In spite of hard times, Ponoka Hazel Hill U.F.W.A. Local reports that meetings are successful and interesting.

Prospect Valley U.F.W.A. Local have forwarded through their secretary, Mrs. G. Kingston, \$5.00 as a donation towards the Association.

Mrs. H. C. Douglass, Secretary of the Berrywater U.F.W.A. forwarded a protest, passed by their Local, against Appendix Twelve being included in the Stamp Report.

Mrs. Clifton Bailey, secretary of the Spring Valley U.F.W.A. Local, says: "our Local expresses a strong desire to continue, and would like to have bulletins on other countries by Mrs. Price."

Mrs. L. V. Peacock, secretary of Spirit River U.F.W.A., writes that in spite of being busier than ever "we surely do enjoy our meetings. Our membership has grown this year in spite of hard times."

On the evening of July 7th Mrs. Winnifred Ross of Millet addressed a meeting of the Bobtail Local. There were about fifty people in attendance, and they found the address most interesting and instructive, writes Mrs. Lewis, secretary.

At a meeting of the Turin Local held in the school, writes Mrs. Handley, 14 visitors were present. Roll call was answered by members with a Memory Gem. After a short business meeting, the afternoon was spent in a social way. Lunch was served by four hostesses.

Rain interfered with the June and July meetings of the Standard U.F.W.A., but the July meeting was held in spite of it, at the home of Mrs. Louise Williams, and a very enjoyable time was spent. Delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Strathmore, and arrangements made for a Baby Clinic some time in September, Mrs. E. L. Wirt reports.

Mrs. C. Brinton, vice-president of Vegreville East Local, reports that the May meeting was well attended and the address by Mrs. MacNaughton enjoyed by all. It was held at the home of Mrs. Pat Callahan, and a farm quilt was started. The June meeting, held at Mrs. T. Balaam's, was also well attended and a picnic was arranged. At the close tea was served.

Mrs. Johnson, secretary of Cayley Local, reports that their meeting unanimously endorsed the Riverton resolution and wishes to be put on record as objecting to the unfair reference to the Wheat Pool in the Stamp report. Interest in U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. work is vital, and the Local is taking up the Reading Course with intense enthusiasm.

The hostess of Crocus Plains Local for each month supplies a quilt block pattern, each member making two blocks. The members then draw tickets for the set of blocks. "When a lady gets a set her name is then left out, as all our members are to get a set," writes Mrs. Arthur Fraser, secretary. "There is no charge. We also call a half day holiday for everybody once a month and have a picnic at the school house."

Mrs. M. Seale, secretary of the Tofield U.F.W.A. Local, reports on a splendid meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. Secord. A report on the newly formed Junior U.F.A. by Mrs. T. E. Seale, a report from Miss Baptist on Junior Conference Week, a paper on Women's Clubs by Mrs. Secord and an account of the life of Pauline Johnson by Mrs. Booth, followed by an excellent lunch, made up an excellent program.

Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Local held their June meeting at Mrs. Gilbert's home. A report on the Conference at Wainwright, a paper by Mrs. Kellogg on dependent and delinquent children, and a very interesting presentation of Swedish costumes, pictures, fancywork, along with information as to customs in Sweden, made up a very complete and much-appreciated program. The July meeting took the form of a basket picnic, and needless to say was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Dorothy Swayne Winona U.F.W.A. Local, reports that the Local have two well-attended meetings a month. At the June 25th meeting, at the home of Mrs. Clay, the ladies completed a quilt, the blocks for which had been embroidered by seven-year old Mildred Clay. Tea was a birthday party for Mildred. Wm. E. Holmes, delegate to the Farm Young People's Week, gave his report at the July 11th meeting at the home of Mrs. I. McLeod, then a sing-song was enjoyed, with Miss F. Wood at the piano.

A very pleasant social afternoon was spent at Mrs. John Nelson's home, when Warner U.F.W.A. Local entertained the Milk River and Wrentham Locals. Sixty-two ladies and some children were present. After a short business meeting two violin and piano selections and two vocal solos were enjoyed. A hat-making contest (from colored tissue-paper) caused great merriment, and the two men judges decided that Mrs. Pederson, of Milk River, had the best. Each lady brought an article of handcraft—one towel was handmade and 62 years old, from Switzerland.

At a meeting on July 16th of the Raymond U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. M. W. Boyson gave a splendid address on "Immigration and the New Canadian." The musical contributions were all rendered by New Canadians, songs in German, Spanish and Dutch, and aroused much enthusiasm. The bulletin on Czechoslovakia prepared by Mrs. Price was read, and her work was admired by all the members. Endorsation of the Riverton resolution and protest against the inclusion of Appendix 12 in the Stamp report were forwarded to Central.

July has proved a busy month for the Landonville U.F.W.A. Local. A wool comforter was raffled and won by Mrs. P. McKone, Vermilion. A food demonstration given by Miss Mile from the Vermilion School of Agriculture proved enjoyable and instructive. A Child Welfare Clinic examined 51 children, and Willie Stanley carried off the Landonville U.F.W.A. Trophy Cup. Landonville won first and second prizes, Allendale third in the horseshoe tournament, but the Allendale girls retaliated by beating the Landonville team at softball, and the losers had to provide supper.

A very successful and well-attended handcraft exhibit was held July 22nd, under the auspices of the Conrich U.F.W.A. and Mrs. J. Hodgson, Director. The difficult task of judging the large exhibit was well performed by Mrs. Wyman, Miss F. Bateman and Mrs. Dart. The reception committee, Mrs. P. V. Ellis, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Barker, welcomed the guests, and a silver tea was served. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Timmins and Mrs. Wallace. The program, in charge of Mrs. H. L. Whittaker and Mrs. Carlyle, consisted of musical numbers by Mrs. H. L. Whittaker and Miss Jean Whittaker, Mrs. C. H. Cyr, Misses Adna and Muriel Sutton, and Miss Marjorie Wood; and two interesting readings by Mrs. Jessey and Mrs. Gardiner. Mrs. Adams then introduced Miss Reinhold of Calgary who showed a wonderful display of fine laces and spoke on the various stitches, which she teaches. A large part of the work displayed by Miss Reinhold was brought from Denmark.

SAME ONE

Teacher (noticing strange little girl in the class): "I think your face is new, isn't it, little girl?"

Little Girl: "No, ma'am—Mother just washed it."

NEWS

Boy Friend: "I have some great news for you—I'm going to marry your sister."

Little Johnnie: "Humph! That may be news to you!"

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Letter from Your Secretary

Handicrafts Competition and Other Matters

Dear Juniors:

It has been decided to have a Junior Handicraft Exhibit at the next Annual Senior U.F.A. Convention, which will be held at Edmonton in January. "Handicraft" as the word implies, means "something made by hand." We hope each Junior Local will send in an entry. Basketry and rush work, bead work, dyes, embroidery, lace, leather work, metal work, pottery, quilts, rugs, weaving, woodwork, yarns, handspun, ironwork, etc., will all be accepted. We are sending to each Local some suggestions for handicrafters drawn up by Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian, Department of Extension. Miss Montgomery, who is associated with the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, has taken a very great interest in this work and assisted in the judging of the exhibits sent by some of our Junior Locals which entered the contests during the past few years. We ask that you study these suggestions carefully. If each Junior Local would send in an entry there would be a wonderful exhibit to show the Seniors. You will be advised later of the date on which your exhibit should be sent to Central Office.

Efficiency Contest

The Efficiency Contest will be held again next year and we are sending to each Local a copy of the questionnaire with an explanatory page attached. We have tried to cover all the points that we thought might give difficulty, but if there are any not quite clear, please do not hesitate to write to Central Office and we shall be very glad to explain them to you. The prize is a beautiful purple and gold banner, and the Local winning it twice in succession becomes the owner of it. Dalemead, Loyalty and Waskatenau have all won the banner twice in succession and therefore all have one. Last year Willowdale won it for the first time. If they win it again this year it will be theirs to keep; if not, it will be up again for at least another year. It is a beautiful banner and what it symbolizes makes it well worth competing for. Now is the time to take the questionnaire and thoroughly study it. See that you understand the questions, and ANSWER EACH QUESTION. The questionnaire does not have to reach Central Office until on or before May 31st, 1932, but in the meantime BE SURE TO KEEP IT ON FILE. Study it over with your supervisor and write to Central Office if there are any points not quite clear. A thorough understanding of the questions is essential to win the banner. Do your utmost to win the banner next year. You have plenty of time now to be in a position to give an excellent answer to each question when you come to fill in the questionnaire.

Membership Contest

Endeavor to get your membership up to full strength without delay and send dues to Central Office. Our U.F.W.A. Executive have decided that prizes will be given to the two Junior Directors

whose constituencies show the greatest increase in membership. The prizes offered are maintenance at the University during Conference Week. Whatever membership dues you send in now will go towards helping your director to win one of these prizes. Last year Cyril Procter, Athabasca Constituency, and Winnie Monner, Bow River Constituency, won the prizes. You will be interested to know that we had an increase in the membership for the conference year that ended May 31st. We want to show an increase for the calendar year of 1931, and hope you will make every effort to increase your membership and remit to Central Office at any time.

With best wishes,

Yours fraternally,
FRANCES BATEMAN,
Secretary.

JUNIOR NEWS

On June 26th the Italian Juniors held their business meeting in the school and then hiked to a nearby lake for a picnic, writes Adelina Varze, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Cornwall Valley Junior Local the following officers were elected: president, George Biggs; vice-president, Bobbie McKay; secretary-treasurer, Joan Prescott; supervisor, Mr. G. H. Biggs.

At the meeting of the Starland Juniors on July 4th there were 64 in attendance, 42 of these being members. Mr. Harvey Russell gave an interesting report of the Junior Conference, and Mr. Yorke gave an edifying address, writes Eileen Hudgeon, secretary.

"Our picnic held with the Johnny Canucks and Arrowwood Juniors was very much enjoyed by everyone. Baseball and softball was enjoyed as well as other sports. Dinner and supper were eaten at the river, and ice cream was served," writes Nora Wainwright, secretary of the East Milo Junior Local.

Edith Milton, secretary of the Lone Ridge Junior U.F.A., reports that their June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Sproule. A picnic with the Seniors was arranged. The two delegates who attended the Junior Conference gave reports. Proceeds from the play "Oh Kay" were announced to be \$55.70.

Ways and means to raise funds for the treasury were discussed at the July 11th meeting of the Turin Junior Local, and it was finally decided to put on a play. A number of visitors attended the party held after the meeting when games were played and dancing enjoyed. Afterwards a dainty lunch was served by the elders, writes Myrtle Sorgard, secretary.

The High Prairie Junior Local held a very successful meeting on July 11th when the program consisted of the reading of the Junior U.F.A. Scrap Book, community singing, recitations, readings, songs, piano solos, a talk on famous men and women, and a stump speech. The Juniors also held a picnic and sports on Dominion Day and a successful dance in the evening. "We hope all the Locals have as much to do (and like it) as we have," concludes the letter of Ivy Savill, secretary.

The last meeting of the Burlington Junior U.F.A. was held at the home of Edward Taylor

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on June 7th. The members met at two o'clock in the afternoon, and cars and trucks conveyed them to Milk River. The afternoon was spent bathing and in the shade of the trees, as it was a very hot day. At seven all returned and after a delightful lunch held the meeting out of doors. "We are proud to say that we now have 21 members and that our Local is wide awake in spite of these depressing times," writes Hilda Jensen, secretary.

About fourteen members attended a very successful meeting of the Broadview Juniors at the home of Mrs. G. N. Johnston recently. Arrangements were made for a meeting at Gooseberry Lake Park to take the form of a weiner roast for the Juniors and their parents.

The past season has been a very busy one for Beddington Juniors, reports Eva M. Lewis, secretary. Among interesting events were a dance, which cleared \$30, and a joint meeting with Balzac Juniors when Mr. Fry spoke on Junior work and Miss Bateman, Mr. George Church and Mr. Paterson gave words of encouragement to the members. A humorous play entitled "The Hoodooed Coon", was presented on another occasion, and proved most successful; nearly \$100 was cleared. The play was afterwards acted at Springbank. A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather by Beddington and Balzac Juniors. All of the proceeds made from these events have been handed over to the Senior Local for the U.F.A. Hall fund. N. Grey, the Local president, and Miss Joey Fairweather were sent to the Junior conference

Late U.F.W.A. News

The last meeting of the Gibbons U.F.W.A. was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Charles Brumfit, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent with a delicious lunch served by the hostess, writes Mrs. L. M. Fraser, Corresponding Director. Mrs. Woods gave a most informative paper on dependent and delinquent children. Two members of the Local who have been ill have been remembered in a small way and the Local hopes to raise a little money shortly when there is a lull in farm operations.

Monthly meetings of the Wellington U.F.W.A. are well attended, writes Miss Elma P. Gudlaugson, Secretary. Events of the past season included presentation of a play, and of a lantern lecture by W. D. Albright. Assistance was given to very needy families during the winter and the hospital was presented with bedroom slippers, screens, tray cloths, etc. A garden party was held at the home of Mrs. Allan Mercers, at which visitors from surrounding Locals were present.

U.F.A. Local News

Mrs. Agnes M. Purches, Secretary of the Alcomdale U.F.A. Local, writes that the Local held their monthly meeting recently. A thorough discussion of the binder twine offer took place.

At a meeting of the Notre Dame U.F.A. Local on July 20th, Mike Langan was appointed delegate to the Sturgeon Constituency Convention and it was decided to support the U.F.A. plan of co-operative buying.

Abes U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting adopted a resolution protesting strongly against any tax on cream cheques and asking that the Dominion Government abolish such tax. They suggest that other Locals should take the matter up.

H. N. Brown, Secretary of the Hand Hills Lake U.F.A. Local, advises the Local is keeping active. Meetings are well attended and interest keen. In conjunction with the Hand Hills Club, they entertained at Hand Hills Provincial Constituency Association at the Annual Convention on July 3.

G. E. von Schmidt, Secretary of the Irvine Local, states that at the meeting on June 5th, Hon. Perren Baker was present. The meeting was well attended and great interest was taken. The same can be said of a Wheat Pool meeting held on the 23rd of June, with C. Jensen, Director for Lethbridge District, as one of the speakers.

"Harmony Local U.F.A. held their meeting on the first Saturday in June, with a very enthusiastic discussion of the Co-operative plan laid down by the U.F.A.," writes W. J. Scott, Secretary. It was decided to earnestly make all efforts in this direction and a special meeting was called for a later date to make arrangements to order binder twine.

Interest in Custer Local, which has twenty members, has increased greatly during the past year, stated A. L. Danielson, secretary. W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A., addressed a meeting in the spring, describing the work of the Legislature and the U.F.A. plans for co-operative buying. A straw ballot on the compulsory pool showed 70 per cent favoring it.

The Bluffton Iola U.F.A. picnic was held at Nugent on July 4th. An address by Mr. Wilson on dairy cows and bacon hogs, proved very educational and interesting. Mrs. Winnifred Ross of Millet then gave an address on co-operation and organization, after which two U.F.W.A. Locals were organized. Mrs. Bloxam states the day was enjoyable, the program and "eats" fine.

"George Church of Balzac addressed the Didsbury East Local and delegates from the two

surrounding Locals on the evening of June 29th," writes E. R. Cullen, Secretary, "on the subject of buying co-operatively and gave a good outline on the twine agreement which was well appreciated by the members present. The roads were muddy and rain soon began to fall again which kept a good number away. We hope to have Mr. Church with us again later."

"Airdrie Local was the recipient at a meeting held some time ago of a beautiful polished gavel presented by our worthy secretary, W. M. Wilson," writes A. Keeling. Mr. Keeling gives the interesting history of the gavel. The donor, a gentleman of 76 years, was chairman of the Farmers' Alliance, Freemont, Iowa, with which H. W. Wood, for the state of Missouri, was also actively connected. During Mr. Wilson's term of office, 1890-91, he cut down some of his Osage orange trees for the purpose of making gavels, which he presented to various organizations.

The *High River Times* recently expressed agreement with the suggestion of George Coote, M.P., that there is possibly "too much research into the reducing of the farmer's production costs, and too little research into seeking to ensure for him a fair return." The editorial continues: "A little more research into why no other products have dropped to the level of farm products would be enlightening. . . . Why not attempt to bring the manufactured goods which must be purchased by the farmers, into closer relation with what the farm has to sell? Why confine all explorations and statistics to the agricultural element?"

RECENT CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 5)

Fawcett, Manager of the Coronation Co-operative Association.

The Government were requested to continue work on the highway this season in order to provide relief for needy farmers, and the Convention also urged that work be done on railway extension planned in the district if possible. The giving of instruction in temperance in the schools and the closing of vendors' stores during hard times were asked.

Officers of the Acadia U.F.A. Co-operative Association were elected as follows: N. Stewart, president; James Cameron, vice-president, and Douglas Smith, Cereal, Manager and secretary-treasurer; trustees: Messrs. T. O. Stephenson, Dibble, Beard, R. Gordanier and N. F. Marcy. Messrs. Fawcett and Johnston assisted in the formation of the organization. Norman Stewart was re-elected president of the district association for the ensuing year.

The officers of the Acadia Provincial Constituency Association for the coming year were elected as follows: President, N. D. Stewart; Vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Bishop.

Pembina Buys Twine and Oil

Twine and lubricating oils are being purchased by the recently organized Pembina U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Association. These are the first commodities to be handled and others will be added as time passes.

The President of the new Association is Joseph Messmer and the Secretary-Treasurer, P. R. Hooper. The Directors are as follows: H. Critchlow, Joseph Messmer, George MacLachlan, M.L.A., John Chilee, P. S. Beatt, J. Reidford and J. C. Forbes. The Executive Committee are: Joseph Messmer, George

MacLachlan, M.L.A., and P. S. Beatt. Ernest Messmer has been appointed manager of the Co-operative.

Farmers Very Much Alive to Need for Co-operation

Huxley to Grainger Convention Proves Success—Resolutions Passed

The statement has been frequently made that the wheat producers of the West are hopelessly discouraged by the prevailing economic depression and that they have reached the point of apathetic despair. Anyone who had doubts as to the truth of this statement would have been fully justified in disagreeing with it had he been able to attend the convention of the Huxley to Grainger District Association at Huxley on July 23rd.

The Co-operative Purchasing plan of the U.F.A. was approved and the executive was empowered to revive the activities of the trading branch of the association. Meantime several Locals have sent orders for twine to Central Office.

Resolutions dealing with matters of paramount importance were discussed and adopted. The following one commending the Federal Members was heartily agreed to:

"Resolved that this Huxley to Grainger District Association of the U.F.A. convey to the Federal Members of the Association, approval and appreciation of their steadfastness to the principles of the U.F.A. and of their efforts to overcome the deplorable ignorance and indifference existing in Eastern Canada regarding conditions in the West."

Strong resolutions urging that military forces shall not be used in controlling the

civil population and affirming the necessity to uphold the right of free speech in Alberta were passed unanimously. Other resolutions asked for reduction of automobile licenses to \$2 and increase of gasoline tax to make up the deficiency; remission of tax on gasoline used in tractors, etc., at time of sale; and removal of the one cent tax on gasoline used in tractors, and for industrial power. Another resolution asked the Government to consider the advisability of making hail insurance compulsory throughout the Province.

F. S. Grisdale, M.L.A., gave a very interesting address on the work of the Provincial Assembly at the last session. He dealt at some length with the work of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, and though

praising its work, advised farmers who took advantage of its help to exercise vigilance over their own affairs.

S. B. A. Hepburn, Wheat Pool delegate, gave a comprehensive report of the recent Wheat Pool meeting in which he outlined the new selling policy of the Pools.

Serviceberry Convention

A very successful Convention of the Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association was held on July 24th at Ardenode, reports Mrs. A. Dyson. Co-operative buying was the subject of an address by Mr. Priestley, who dealt effectively

with both the practical and idealistic sides of the movement.

A discussion took place on seed grain relief and also upon the serious problems of the C.P.R. contract holders, who held a special meeting in the evening after the adjournment of the Convention. About twenty-two delegates and several visitors were present. H. W. Leonard made a successful chairman.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Hans Madsen, Standard; Vice-President, Mrs. Fiona Wirt, Standard; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Barr, Redland.

The next meeting of this District Association will be held at Standard, the date to be named later.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

Relation Between the Local Shipping Association and Provincial and Dominion Bodies

The Necessity of Local Organizations—An Article Which Answers Many Queries Which Arise in Alberta

The following message was received in our office from Saskatchewan, dealing with the proper working relationship between the Local Shipping Association, the Provincial body and the Dominion organization.

As this sets forth in a very clear way not only the responsibilities but the necessity of Local organizations, I am printing it in its entirety. While this was printed for distribution in Saskatchewan, it answers very definitely many queries that arise from time to time in Alberta.—A. B. CLAYPOOL.

In taking a look over our Co-operative Marketing Organizations, we must remember that we are building a new system; creating certain definite units and co-ordinating them together till finally we have national marketing bodies. We must understand that in bringing this about we had no master architect who could lay out a plan, and no one who knew of the materials of which we had to build. After all we are building a structure made up of ourselves, and to a very large extent that structure, so far as its strength and usefulness is concerned, will depend largely upon ourselves.

It follows that changes in this structure must be made from time to time. We must review the past and eliminate the errors we have made, and take a new viewpoint to build forward into the future, remembering always that in the future there will be still further changes, looking to perfecting the machinery or structure we are building, and remembering the distinct and necessary parts in the Local, the Provincial Unit and the National Body. Then we must get the respective responsibilities of these different units firmly fixed in our minds.

The Local Unit.

The Local, or in the case of marketing livestock, the Local Shipping Association, becomes a unit, and without that unit we could have no co-operative structure. A good many of our members look past the

unit to the Provincial or National Organization and lose entirely their place and the perspective of the whole Co-operative Movement. Possibly in building our co-operative structures here in Western Canada, we have not given sufficient importance to the shipping association. Apart from creating a structure to handle the shipping livestock, it is the local shipping association that must be the educational unit in this new co-operative business. Unless the boards of Local Shipping Associations can recognize this and carry forward an educational campaign in this respect, then our Provincial and National Movements are restricted.

A resolution coming in from one of our co-operative shipping associations apparently recognized this to the full. This resolution, which was adopted at the annual meeting, read as follows: "That, whereas, we recognize the only hope of farmers to place themselves in a satisfactory economic position rests upon the full development of co-operative ideals; therefore, we pledge ourselves to study co-operative endeavor of all kinds and spread co-operative information wherever possible, further recognizing that co-operative growth can only come as we as individuals carry on co-operative education among our neighbours." How many local boards are taking this same attitude in regard to strengthening the position of their Local Shipping Association?

The next purpose of the Local Shipping Association is to see that the quality of product is produced that is required on our market. We have undertaken to supply the Consumers' Co-operatives in Great Britain with beef, and we hope to do the same thing a little later with pork products, and our national organization—the Canadian Livestock Co-operative that has charge of this work—is finding it difficult to secure the necessary quality to go into these shipments during certain periods of the year. The same matter is applying to supplies here in Canada. The better the quality, the more the beef

and pork can be sold, and the better the price can be secured. Every local board should have a committee dealing with quality, and the Local Boards should carry on a campaign to improve the quality of the shipments in their Local Shipping Associations.

The Provincial Organization

The Provincial Organization has as its responsibility very largely the co-ordinating of the work of the Local Shipping Associations in regard to education, and in regard to improvement of quality. It must, if it fulfills its functions properly, place before the officers of the Local Shipping Associations, information that it can gather together from all sources in regard to co-operative development, in order to assist the Local Shipping Associations to build uniformly and towards a definite goal. It must carry out work in connection with improvement in production to meet the requirements of the consumers and assist in establishing grades that will bring to the individual payment according to the quality he produces.

The National Organization.

The National Organization has to deal largely with marketing—the establishing of a marketing organization on a new basis built to bring the producers full value according to quality, and with profit to no one. It must build up the staff personnel with a co-operative viewpoint who will be experts in their respective positions. It must get the commodity to the right market so that markets will not be flooded. It must develop every outlet possible for the product, and supply the quality that that market requires as soon as the producers produce that quality.

Without Locals there can be no immediate contact with members, that is necessary with a co-operative organization. Without a Provincial organization there can be no co-ordination or unity or common purpose among the respective Locals, and without a National Organization there can be no proper distribution to markets, standardized grading or development of an efficient distributing and merchandizing machine.

THE SOFT ANSWER

"Before we were married, you told me that you would become famous," said the wife.

"What more fame could a man want, dearest, than to be known as your husband?"

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

TOGETHERNESS

(Continued from page 13)

the skill of artists, and the dreams of poets and the shouts of laughter of baby girls and baby boys; and, in short, they carried on the government of the universe. The President's name was Zeus, and he could flash lightnings in war, and ride white bulls in conquest, but he was also something nobler than Thunder-god and Bull-master; he was the god of Pacts; and when Greeks made treaties of peace, the covenants were sacred and blessed by Zeus, and his daughter Athene was a lady of grace who so loved Attica land that she taught the Attic folk to plow the "agros," and she gave them the olive tree of fruit and peace. In a return of love, the people called their chief city Athens after her name Athene. And I am sorry, badly sorry, for the children in London or Canada who cannot read the meaning of these enchanting legends. For, in the council of Olympus the Greeks saw themselves as in a mirror, only bigger, diviner, prettier, handsomer, cleverer, wiser, and far more co-operative!—though the truth must be told that at times the Olympians quarrelled, but, of course, they had not got so far as the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact.

In the polis of Athens, the city council (Boule) of 500, all men, met in the open air, each at his numbered seat; and they planned public affairs—dealing with foreign countries, city building; control of temples; cavalry of war, navy and building of battle ships (wooden); finance (taxes, etc.) On most questions when the chairman asked them to vote, they did so by "show of hands." But if a citizen was on trial for a great evil—doing the voting was done by dropping white pebbles (not guilty) or black (guilty) into metal urns. Almost once a week all the men citizens assembled in an open-air theatre to discuss city business. Each speaker would go to a "Rostrum" or platform-desk, and talk the best "rhetoric" (Greek for "word-pouring") that he could; but if he talked rudely, the chairman cut him short and fined him. For the Greeks understood the "Golden Mean," or middle, between rudeness and mamby-pamby. Once a year the town's meeting decided whether any citizen who did not obey the rules of Togetherness should be sent out of Athens; and the voters wrote—each on a shell, or broken bit of pot, or "ostrakon"—the name of the person to be banished; and if a majority of shells named a wretch, he was "ostracized." Such a town's meeting was called an "ecclesia," or church. And to-day, some of us hope that all men will sooner or later belong to one Ecclesia, with not a soul—black, brown, yellow or white—left out of the church of humanity. The women were not in the Greek "Ecclesia"; and a great army of slaves had no happy share in the life of the polis.

When, in early days, the peasants and citizens of Attica-land (round Athens) first gathered in holiday, and made merry in honor of the lady Athene, they were pleased at the fact that all (or in Greek "Pan") came to the assembly, so it was called the Pan-athenaic Festival. Each fourth year, in July and August, the city and the Attic people made a chorus of joy, day after day. They had friendly contests and prizes—for the best music, a crown of gold; for the best athlete in races, a crown of wild olive leaves, and a lovely vase filled with sweet oil from the olive tree in the lady Athene's grove. On the last day of the feast, the city sparkled into a wonder of Togetherness—a civic and religious procession.

Priests led animals for sacrifice; mothers and maids bore baskets; old men flourished olive branches; warriors clasped shields; young men rode horses; prize-winners held vases; visitors (aliens) from overseas joined in. And the grandest sight was a ship on rollers floating a yellow sail, a saffron robe for Athene. Flutes fluted, and dancers gravely danced—and the joy was "Pan"—all Athenaic. Yes, and some day, the Procession of friendship will make music for all nations and races; and war, and slavery and poverty will have passed away from the Polis of the Globe.

(To be continued.)

Optional Pool in Saskatchewan

REGINA, July 22nd—Announcement that Saskatchewan Wheat Pool members may themselves decide the method by which their grain shall be marketed, that the amount of initial payment will shortly be made public and that the Pool will continue to operate for the 1931-32 crop season for the marketing of members' grain, was made Wednesday morning in an official statement issued from the Pool headquarters here.

Pending the announcement of initial payment prices, elevator companies have been advised to issue storage tickets for Pool grain. The statement further says: Other points are that no elevator or commercial reserve deduction will be made from grain delivered to the Pool for the 1931-32 crop season, that growers unable to deliver their grain on the basis of the Pool initial payment will be able to get a full open market settlement through the setting up of a commission department by the Saskatchewan Pool elevators and that non-pool grain will be handled on an open market basis.

Policy Adjustments

In view of severe economic conditions in this Province, accentuated by a total or partial crop failure, Pool delegates at their recent semi-annual meeting agreed unanimously that certain adjustments in policy were necessary. They approved a policy aiming to take care of the urgent need of many pool members for the largest possible amount of money at the time of delivery of grain.

Salient features of this policy are:

Pool members will be given the privilege of deciding the method by which their grain will be marketed.

No elevator or commercial reserve deduction will be made from grain delivered to the Pool for the present crop season.

Commission Department

A commission department is being set up and Saskatchewan Pool elevators will be able to handle and make full open market settlement for all grain delivered by growers unable to deliver on the basis of the Pool initial payment.

Pool elevators will in addition handle non-pool grain on an open market basis. It is stressed that the Pool's elevator system, both country and terminal, belongs to the farmers of this Province, existing for the sole purpose of rendering service to their patrons. These elevators are preparing to maintain that record of efficient service to Saskatchewan growers, no matter how they may elect to have their grain marketed.

Methods Available

The following methods are available to Pool members:

1. Delivery to the Pool with an initial payment as in past years.

2. If delivering in less than carload lots and the grower is unable to deliver on the basis of an initial payment, the open market street price will be available to him at the local elevator.

3. If shipping in carload lots and the grower is not in a position to accept an initial payment, his shipment will be handled in accordance with his instructions, whatever they may be.

In announcing the foregoing policy, Saskatchewan Pool officials expressed confidence that a record proportion of the Province's crop would be handled this season through Pool channels.

News and Views

Broomhall's agent reports that the supply of wheat remaining in the Argentine on July 15th amounted to 73,600,000 bushels.

It is anticipated that the area sown to wheat in Australia will be 13,200,000 acres, which is 5,000,000 acres below last year. Last year's crop was estimated at from 200 million to 215 million bushels.

Prospects are that Argentina will have 15 million acres under wheat this year, which is the smallest acreage since 1921, when approximately 14 million acres were seeded. This is a reduction of 30 per cent from last year. Argentina's 1930 crop totalled around 240 million bushels. The yield per acre during the past five years averaged 12.1.

Canada's Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, reports that shipments of wheat, including flour, during the crop year are equivalent to 124,229,000 bushels, of which nearly 60,000,000 bushels went to Europe. The balance of over 64,000,000 bushels went chiefly to the Orient. The report states that the uncommitted balance of wheat in Australia available for export equalled 9,325,000 bushels, of which approximately one quarter was in flour.

The Canadian Government has offered to test the Churchill route by absorbing any loss due to insurance or other transportation charges. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, stated the position of the Government as follows:

"A proposition is made to the Government to supply from one to three cars for shipment via Churchill, the shipper to pay rates on the basis of present through rates from the Prairies to Europe via Montreal. The Government will see that the ships are available, and absorb any difference due to insurance or other transportation charges."

Cause of Bankruptcy

Everywhere agricultural countries are being forced into bankruptcy because they are asked to pay in gold that they have not got, instead of the goods they have.—Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary.

Life of Sun

The sun has passed through one-third of its life. Its death may be expected 150,000 million years hence.—Sir James Jeans.

Farm Implement Prices

WE have had so many inquiries from agents and customers as to the effect of the Budget changes on agricultural implement prices that we think it well to make the following announcements:

- 1** The price to the farmer has not been increased on any implement manufactured and sold in Canada by this Company since the tariff on agricultural machinery was raised in September or since the recent budget of June 1st.
- 2** Substantial reductions in price have been made since September last on an important number of implements.

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SEARCHLIGHT ON BEAUHARNOIS

(Continued from page 6)

Senator McDougald have expanded until at the time of his giving evidence he was chairman of the board of the Beauharnois corporation." The carrying out of the agreement with the Sterling syndicate was made conditional upon favorable action by the Ottawa Government; "and it is beyond belief" states the report, "that had that company not been owned by Senator McDougald, who represented himself to be a close friend of the administration, and R. A. C. Henry, soon destined to become Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, or others equally influential, the Beauharnois would have considered paying for it even the nominal amount that had been subscribed as its capital stock. . . . but would doubtless have received the same consideration as was accorded the other prior applicants, namely, the privilege of being completely ignored."

"It is suggested that the handing over of this large number of units was in order to induce Mr. Henry to go over to the Beauharnois company. Why any inducement, other than a doubling of his salary which actually occurred, should have been necessary in order to induce the man who had for at least six or seven years been most anxious to be connected with a Beauharnois project, is difficult to understand, and your committee cannot accept that as the explanation."

McDougald's Record

Senator McDougald was proved to have been a member of the special Senate committee which inquired into the St. Lawrence Waterways development in May, 1928, at a time when he was financially interested in the development. It was established that he had called his partner, Mr. Henry, before that committee as a witness, and had discussed with him beforehand the questions to be asked. He was shown to have recommended a development similar to that proposed in the application of the Beauharnois syndicate several months before. The Senator further pleaded, when reminded that in the Senate in 1928 he had denied that he was financially interested in St. Lawrence power development, he had "completely forgotten" about the Sterling phantom company—through which he made a large fortune.

The report of the committee declared that "Senator McDougald's actions in respect to the Beauharnois power enterprise cannot be too strongly condemned," and described Mr. Henry as "not a fit and proper person to continue in the management of this great utility." (His present salary, it may be stated, is \$40,000 per annum.) It points out that three orders-in-council transferring power leases to the corporation were approved while Mr. Henry was Deputy Minister of Railways, and had an interest in the corporation.

"Without Investment of Any Money"

It is shown that the corporation, if enabled to complete its plans, would do so *completely on borrowed money*, "and the promoters would be in control of this vast enterprise, and also of the five management shares. . . . which for ten years give the underwriters *practical control of the company's affairs, and all this without the investment of any money.*"

President Rober Sweezey is accused in the report of the misuse of the company's funds for political purposes, and Henry and Hugh B. Griffith, secretary-treasurer, are also stated to have been involved in this misuse of funds. Senators Raymond and Haydon are strongly con-

demned for their role in the matter of campaign funds, etc., and James B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, who had to do with the approval of the plans, and K. M. Cameron, chief engineer of the department, are also censured.

It was shown that \$436,000 was spent up to December last in so-called "legal fees."

The committee recommended that Parliament take action "without prejudicing the rights of the Province of Quebec" to "procure the development of the Beauharnois project in such a manner as will best serve the people of Canada;" that the rights and jurisdiction of Parliament with respect to control of navigation be preserved; that "return should be made immediately of any moneys improperly taken from the companies' funds for political subscriptions by those responsible for their extraction;" that the work now going on upon the project is according to plans which "have not received the approval of the Governor-in-Council or of the Minister of Public Works."

Legislation Introduced

Legislation was introduced by Premier Bennett on August 1st, declaring the project "a work for the general advantage of Canada." The Premier said the following were the methods to be considered in respect to future operation: 1. present management to secure financial backing to enable it to continue; 2. the property to be taken over by Quebec; 3. the Dominion to take over and operate the project as a public utility; 4. company might be reorganized completely under new conditions prescribed by act of Parliament so as to ensure the continued progress of the work of the enterprise. Plan 1 would not be possible, he thought, while as to 2, Quebec would not, he thought, take over the enterprise. As to 3, the Dominion could not take over without the consent of Quebec, and he had no intention of asking Parliament to authorize such a step. This left reorganization of the company as the remaining alternative.

When Mr. Garland asked the Premier to make clear what form the new management would take, Mr. Bennett said that he would look to the bankers interested in the enterprise to see that it received such management as would ensure "the terms and conditions of the order-in-council being those to which we may properly agree."

The order-in-council passed by the previous Government in 1929, granting the utilization of 53,000 cubic feet seconds to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, was cancelled under the terms of a bill which was introduced on August 1st.

Premier Addresses Ponoka Provincial Convention

Addressing a public meeting in connection with the annual convention of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association on July 28th, Premier Brownlee stated that grants would be made to municipalities where there were crop failures, to enable farmers to earn money during the winter. For the relief of farmers' financial burdens, the system of a debt adjustment board would be continued in Alberta, says a report in the *Ponoka Herald*. The Government would assist, to the utmost of their ability, in keeping open as many as possible of the schools which otherwise would be closed for lack of finances. Mr. Brownlee also

spoke of the world-wide depression and low wheat prices; he commended the work of the Wheat Pool, and declared that the Pool and the Government had acted in good faith in the interests of the farmers of Alberta; but, in the present emergency, advocated the formation of a Federal Board which would act in conjunction with the Provincial Government.

The convention passed a resolution asking that the Municipal Districts Act be amended to allow of a 5 per cent discount on current taxes if paid in the first half of the year, with the object of making it unnecessary to finance the whole year's undertakings through the banks.

Roy Vold was elected president, Mrs. John E. Krefting, vice-president, and Mrs. H. E. Russell, secretary.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BEAUHARNOIS

(Continued from page 7)

to speak plainly, to endeavor to ensure a peaceful, orderly change to a new system.

"There are a thousand hacking at the branches of an evil for one who is striking at the root," wrote an eighteenth century critic of social institutions. We are impelled by necessity to lop off the branches, but they will grow again unless, as opportunity occurs, we organize to eradicate the causes from which present evils spring. We cannot afford to devote our attention exclusively to the symptoms of the mortal disease from which our acquisitive competitive system suffers.

Great Bankers State Capitalist System in Peril

(Western Producer, Saskatoon)

The significance of what is happening in Europe at the present time might easily be lost in a mass of conflicting reports of conferences or owing to the large volume of real news which is left untold. Language has its limitations and the terms "crisis" and "economic collapse" have been used so frequently of late that to some extent they have lost their force. Put in its baldest form what is happening in Europe to-day is that the capitalist system is on a sick-bed which quite possibly may prove to be its death-bed—and the specialists of the world are gathered in the ante-room devising desperate remedies to save it. This is a fact of the most tremendous import. Other men may be guessing but the leading financiers of the world are in a position to know and do know the facts insofar at least as the desperate condition of capitalism is concerned. Of these, Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is one of the most outstanding figures. He has been on the inside of all important international financial and economic negotiations since the war. For the past decade he has been flitting from one country to another, his comings and goings and the business in hand always cloaked with that air of mystery which nowadays enshrouds world financial figures. When he discusses world economic and financial conditions, he speaks with authority. Last week it was disclosed that Governor Norman, in a private letter to Governor Moret of the Bank of France, written a few months ago, said:

"Unless drastic measures are taken to save it the capitalist system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within a year. I

should like this prediction to be filed for future reference."

Coming from the source it does, that statement needs no comment. It is fraught with a significance which it would be difficult to over-emphasize.

Another world figure in the field of finance, Hjalmar Schacht, till recently president of the German Reichsbank, has just written a book, from which the following extract is culled:

"The war released veritable orgies of naked lust for material conquest. . . . To squeeze more and more billions out of an improverished people which has already been robbed of the economic basis of its existence is not only idiotically destructive of economic life, but it conjures up more serious social dangers. . . .

"World trade has been receding ever since the Young conference. Some 15,000,000 of unemployed are being supported by their fellowmen, feeding on the financial and economic reserves of the industrial countries. . . . Never was the incapacity of the economic leaders of the capitalist world so glaringly demonstrated as to-day. . . . A capitalism which cannot feed the workers of the world has no right to exist. The guilt of the capitalist system lies in its alliance with the violent policies of imperialism and militarism. . . . The ruling classes of the world to-day have as completely failed in political leadership as in economic."

These are the views of the high experts who stand in the inner circle observing what may be the death-throes of a system which they are frantically trying to save. They view its passing as a tragedy and for that reason their opinions are of the greater value for it cannot be said that the wish is father to the thought. The world is on the threshold of sweeping changes, the nature of which the rapid movement of events at the present time must soon begin to disclose.

Mrs. Mary Puneke, formerly U.F.W.A. Director for Bow River, and now state supervisor for the Farmers' Union for Illinois, will speak over the radio, on behalf of that organization, on August 19th, at 11:30, Central Standard time.

"One law for the lion and the lamb is oppression."—William Blake.

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